

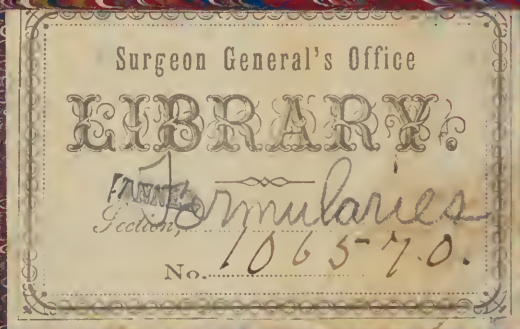
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NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE





FORMULÆ

FOR MAKING

TINCTURES, INFUSIONS, SYRUPS, WINES, MIXTURES,
PILLS, ETC.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND,

FROM THE

Fluid and Solid Extracts

PREPARED AT THE

LABORATORY OF TILDEN & CO.,



NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.



Tilden & Company,

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., & 24 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

1886.



ELIXIR

Iodo Bromide of Calcium Compound.

(For Internal Use.)

Medically used in Scrofula, Scrofulous Abscesses and Swellings, and all diseases of the blood traceable to a Scrofulous diathesis; all Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, Caries or diseased bones; Bronchial and Throat Affections, Pulmonary Degeneration, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Cutaneous Affections; in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Piles and Deafness, and particularly efficient as an Anti-Bilious Remedy to combat what is commonly called "LIVER COMPLAINT."

PREPARED ONLY BY

TILDEN & CO.,

New Lebanon, N. Y., and 24 Liberty St., New York City.

ELIXIR IODO BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND.

Component Parts.—Bromine, Iodine, Chlorine, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron, Sodium and Potassium.

Medicinal Properties and Action.—Alterative, resolvent, tonic, anti-bilious, aperient and anti-scrofulous.

This new compound, since its introduction to the profession several years since, has been used in so diversified a number of cases with such uniform success as to rank it among the most potent alterative and anti-scrofulous remedies in use. The many cases in practice which have been reported to us, where it has signally asserted its therapeutical properties, justify us in offering it to the Medical Profession as a remedy of superior potency, and one on which they can confidently rely to subdue, especially, that class of chronic cases of a scrofulous diathesis which the ordinary approved means so often fail to reach; and also in many instances successfully to combat those pathological conditions on which a very large number of cutaneous affections depend. Its action upon the lymphatic glandular system, causing the reduction or absorption of glandular and other tumors, has well attested claims.

Send for published list of Testimonials.

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Film No. 5694, no. 3

FORMULÆ.

Acacia Catechu.

Catechu.

An extract from the wood. It is a native of East India, abounding in Hindostan and the Burmese Empire, Malabar coast, etc. It is prepared by making a strong decoction of the wood, and evaporating to dryness.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A gentle tonic and powerful astringent; useful in arresting mucous discharges, when excessive. In congestion of the mucous membrane, checking hemorrhages, and in chronic diarrhœa, chronic catarrh, chronic dysentery and colliquative diarrhœa it has proved to be valuable.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—Eight to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Dose—From one-half to four drams.

INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

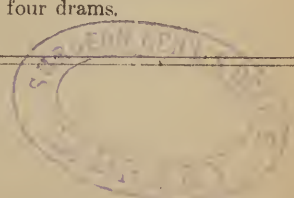
Dose—Half to two ounces.

SYRUP OF CATECHU.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One-half to four drams.



COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Tinct. Cinnamon	Half ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CATECHU.

Catechu	} each	Two ounces.
Kino		
Rhatany		
Cinnamon	} each	One ounce.
Nutmegs		

Powder and pass through a fine sieve.

Dose — From fifteen to thirty grains.

Achillea Millefolium.
Yarrow.

Common names — MILFOIL, THOUSAND LEAF.

Indigenous to Europe and United States. Possesses a faint, pleasant, peculiar fragrance, with a bitterish, astringent, pungent taste, which properties are due to tannic achilleic acids, essential oils, and bitter extractive.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Mild aromatic tonic, antispasmodic and astringent. Employed in intermittents, flatulent colic and nervous affections, in suppression of hemorrhages, and of profuse mucous discharges, in low form of exanthematous fevers with difficult eruptions.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One-half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF YARROW.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

SYRUP OF YARROW.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One-fourth to one ounce.

Aconitum Napellus.*Aconite.*

Common names — MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE.

The species recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia, as official, is the *A. Napellus*. The whole plant is possessed of medicinal properties. The leaves and root are generally used separately.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful narcotic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, epilepsy, paralysis, amaurosis, scrofula, syphilis, intermittent fever, dropsies, etc. Valuable as an anti-phlogistic remedy, and in cases of active cerebral congestion or inflammation. When applied to the eye it causes contraction of the pupil. It produces a sensation of numbness in the mouth and throat and the parts to which it is applied. It is used both topically and internally to relieve neuralgia and rheumatic pains. A slight increase in the quantity or frequency of the dose may be attended with fatal effects. It must, therefore, be exhibited with the greatest caution. As there are several kinds of fluid extracts of aconite manufactured, of different degrees of strength, it is of importance that the prescriber should indicate which he wants.

ANTIDOTES.

Emetics, afterward powerful stimulants, both externally and internally. *Nux vomica* has been used in some instances with benefit.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Alkalies, alkaline earths and their carbonates, vegetable astringents, lime water.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Great depression, headache and other affections arising from anæmia or chlorosis. All cases in which there is obvious mechanical impediment to the passage of the blood, particularly through the heart and lungs. Irritability of the circulation, with great diminution of power, such as occurs after hemorrhage.

PREPARATIONS.

Solid Extract Leaves.....	<i>Dose</i> — Quarter to one grain.
Fluid Extract Leaves	“ Two to four drops.
Fluid Extract Root	“ One to three drops.
Pills	Quarter, half and one grain.

TINCTURE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Fluid Extract Leaves.....	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Fifteen to thirty drops.	

TINCTURE ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Root.....	Six ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Ten ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Five to ten drops.	

WINE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Fluid Extract Leaves	Two ounces.
Sherry wine	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Fifteen to thirty drops.	

WINE OF ACONITE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Root	Six ounces.
Sherry Wine.....	Ten ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Five to ten drops.	

COMPOUND WINE OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Fluid Extract of Aconite Leaves.....	One ounce.
Antimonial Wine	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Ten to twenty drops, till the desired effect is produced.	

WINE OF ACONITE LEAVES AND COLCHICUM.

Wine of Aconite Leaves One ounce.
 Wine of Colchicum Seed One-half ounce.
Dose — Fifteen to twenty drops every three hours.

OINTMENT OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Solid Extract of Aconite Leaves One part.
 Lard Two parts.
 Mix.

PLASTER OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Solid Extract of Aconite Leaves.
 Spread over the surface of adhesive plaster. Apply in neuralgic affections to the painful part.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ACONITE LEAVES.

Solid Extract of Aconite Leaves One-half dram.
 Solid Extract of Stramonium Four grains.
 Valerianate of Quinia One scruple.
 Mix, and divide into sixty pills.
Dose — One pill every two, three or four hours, according to symptoms. Used in nervous irritability, nervous headache, restlessness and wakefulness.

MIXTURE OF ACONITE LEAVES AND VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract of Aconite Leaves One-half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Valerian One-half ounce.
 Syrup One-half ounce.
 Water Four ounces.
 Liq. Ammonia Acet. One ounce.
Dose — Four drams every two hours.
 Used in nervous gout. — *Richter*.

PILLS OF ACONITE AND DOVER'S POWDER.

Solid Extract of Aconite Leaves Six grains.
 Dover's Powder Twelve grains.
 Syrup Sufficient.
 Make six pills. Take one three times a day in chronic rheumatism.
 Each pill contains one grain of Aconite and two grains Dover's Powder

Acorus Calamus.

Flag Root.

Common names — CALAMUS, SWEET FLAG, SWEET RUSH, MYRTLE FLAG.

A native of nearly all parts of the world, growing in damp meadows and swamps; flowers from April to July. The root is the official portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Carminative, aromatic stimulant, stomachic and tonic; used in cases of flatulent colic, dyspepsia, feebleness of the digestive organs, indigestion in gouty subjects. Externally it is a valuable application to indolent ulcers, and to keep up a discharge from blisters and issues.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF FLAG ROOT.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, sixty per cent Twelve ounces.
Dose. — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF FLAG ROOT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.
Dose — One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF FLAG ROOT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

Agathotes Chirayta.

Chiretta.

Common names — CHIRAYTA, CREATA, CHERAYIT.

A native of Nepaul and other parts of Northern India. All parts are officinal. It is gathered when the flowers begin to decay.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and bitter; supposed to exert a peculiar influence over the liver, promoting the secretion of bile and correcting it when deranged. It has also been used in dyspepsia, and generally in cases in which corroborant measures are indicated. It has also been employed in intermittents.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Half dram.

TINCTURE OF CHIRETTA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, sixty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF CHIRETTA.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces

Agrimonia Eupatoria.

Common Agrimony.

Common names — COCKLE BURR, STICK WEED.

Common to Canada and United States, as well as Europe and Asia. Found on roadsides, in woods and fields. It flowers in July and August. The leaves and root are the parts employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, alterative and astringent, recommended in bowel complaints, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic affections of the digestive organs; used in profuse bleedings of an asthenic character, cutaneous diseases, etc. It has also been successfully used in treatment of scrofula, gravel, asthma, and in obstructed menstruation.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF AGRIMONY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Aloe Socotrina.

Aloes.

The inspissated juice of the leaves. It is produced in the island of Socotra and on the eastern coast of Africa.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Cathartic, having a definite action on the larger intestines, quickens the circulation and produces general warmth; has a decided tendency to the uterine system, acting as an emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose — Ten to twenty drops.

Aloin " Half to two grains.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Fluid Extract One ounce,

Fluid Liquorice Six ounces.

Alcohol, thirty per cent. Twenty-five ounces.

Dose — One-half to one fluid ounce.

WINE OF ALOES.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Fluid Extract Cardamom	One dram.
Fluid Extract Ginger	One dram.
Sherry Wine	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—Two to four drams.

Aletris Farinosa.*Unicorn Root.*

Common names—STAR GRASS, BLAZING STAR, BITTER GRASS, DEVIL'S BIT, AGUE ROOT, CROW CORN, COLIC ROOT.

This plant is found in most parts of the United States, usually in dry soils and barrens. The root is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

One of the most intense bitters known. Used in infusion as a tonic and stomachic; large doses produce nausea and a tendency to vomit. Has been employed in chronic rheumatism and dropsy.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —Ten to thirty drops.
Solid Extract	" One-half to two grains.
Aletridin	" One to three grains.

TINCTURE OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, eighty per cent	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One to four drams.

INFUSION OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract	Two drams.
Water	One pint.

Dose—One to four ounces.

SYRUP OF UNICORN ROOT.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Syrup	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to eight drams.

PILLS OF UNICORN ROOT.

Solid Extract of Unicorn Root.....	Two grains.
Dioscorein	Two grains.
Ginger	Four grains.
Make two pills. In flatulent colic and borborygmi.	

Alnus Rubra.*Tag Alder.*

A well-known shrub, growing in clumps on the borders of ponds and rivers, and in swamps. The bark is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Alterative, emetic and astringent. Useful in scrofula, secondary syphilis, and several forms of cutaneous diseases. The *Alnuin* is recommended in herpes, syphilis, scorbutus, impetigo, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Alnuin	" One to three grains.

INFUSION OF TAG ALDER.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Anthemis Nobilis.

Chamomile.

Common name—LOW CHAMOMILE, ROMAN CHAMOMILE.

This plant is a native of Europe, where it is largely cultivated for medicinal purposes. The flowers are the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic. Used in cases of enfeebled digestion, general debility and languid appetite. In large doses will act as an emetic. The warm infusion is used to promote the action of emetics.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose—	Half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“	Four to twenty grains.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Half to one ounce.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Essence of Fennel.....	Half dram.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two to four drams.

WINE OF CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Sherry Wine	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Solid Extract of Chamomile.....	One dram.
Solid Extract of Rhubarb.....	Five grains.
Assafoetida.....	Ten grains.
Mix; divide into thirty pills.	
<i>Dose</i> — One three times a day, in flatulent dyspepsia.	

Angelica Atropurpurea.*Purple Angelica.*

Common names — HIGH ANGELICA, WILD ANGELICA, WILD ARCH-ANGEL, MASTERWORT.

A perennial plant, grows in fields and damp places, and flowers from May to August; has a powerful, peculiar, and not disagreeable odor, and sweet taste, somewhat pungent and spicy. The root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic, stimulant, tonic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic and emmenagogue. Used in flatulent colic, heart-burn, in diseases of the urinary organs, calculi, and passive dropsy as a diuretic, with uva ursi and eupatorium purpureum.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
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TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One-fourth to one-half ounce.	

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Oil of Anise Seed	One-fourth ounce.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Fifteen ounces.

Employed as stomachic and carminative.

Dose — One-half to two ounces.

INFUSION OF ANGELICA.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Hot Water	One pint.

Dose — One-half to one ounce.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium.*Bitter Root.*

Common names — DOGSBANE, FEVER TWIG, FLY-TRAP, HONEY BLOOM.

An indigenous plant, flowering in June and July. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Valuable in the treatment of chronic hepatic affections; used as a tonic, emetic and cathartic, and has reputation as a diuretic, diaphoretic and expectorant; as an alterative in syphilitic and scrofulous affections, as well as in intermittents and the low stage of typhoid fevers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.	<i>Dose</i> as a Tonic — Ten to twenty drops.
Fluid Extract.	Diaphoretic — Fifteen to twenty-five drops.
Fluid Extract.	Emetic — One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Two to eight grains.
Apocynin	One-half to two grains.
Pills of Apocynin	One grain each.
Pills of Ext. Apocynum	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams, and half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One ounce three times a day.

SYRUP OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract ... One and a half ounces.

Syrup Fourteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One and a quarter to two and a half drams.

WINE OF BITTER ROOT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Sherry Wine Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams, and half to one ounce.

COMPOUND POWDER OF APOCYNIN.

Apocynin Six grains.

Leptandrin Six grains.

Myricin Six grains.

Dose — One to three grains. Useful in jaundice, as well as in hepatic torpor and constipation.

Apocynum Cannabinum.*Indian Hemp.*

Common name — BLACK HEMP.

An indigenous plant, flourishing in all parts of the United States, flowering from June to July. The root is official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, alterative, powerful emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant. It produces much nausea, diminishes the frequency of the pulse, and appears to produce drowsiness, independently of the exhaustion consequent upon vomiting. Of such magical efficacy in dropsy, in draining the system, that Dr. Rush called it the "vegetable trocar."

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract . . .	<i>Dose</i> , as a tonic —	Five to fifteen drops.
Fluid Extract . . .	" as an emetic —	Twenty to sixty drops.
Solid Extract . . .	"	One to five grains.
Pills	"	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Alcohol, eighty per cent.	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams, and a half to one and a half ounces.

INFUSION OF INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams, and one to three ounces.

SYRUP OF INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	One and a half ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Half to one and a half drams.

WINE OF INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Sherry Wine	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

Artemisia Abrotanum.

Southernwood.

Common names — OLD MAN, BOY'S LOVE, LAD'S LOVE.

A perennial plant; native of the South of Europe; cultivated generally in the gardens; has a fragrant odor, and a warm bitter, nauseous taste.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, antispasmodic, and employed in intermittents, to promote the appetite, in atonic dyspepsia, and in debilitated condition of the digestive organs; also in washes to promote the growth of the hair.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... . Dose — Half to one dram.

SYRUP OF SOUTHERNWOOD.

Fluid Extract. Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF SOUTHERNWOOD.

Fluid Extract..... . One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces, and as a wash.

Aralia Hispida.

Dwarf Elder.

Common names — WILD ELDER, BRISTLY ARALIA, BRISTLE STEM.

A perennial plant, flowering from June to September. The root is the part generally employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Sudorific, diuretic and alterative. Very valuable in dropsy, gravel, suppression of urine, and urinary disorders generally.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* — One to two drams.

SYRUP OF DWARF ELDER.

Fluid Extract. Six ounces.

Syrup Ten ounces.

Dose — One-fourth to one ounce.

INFUSION OF DWARF ELDER.

Fluid Extract. One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Aralia Racemosa.*Spikenard.*

Common names — PETTY-MOREL, LIFE OF MAN, SPIGNET.

An indigenous plant, growing in rich woodlands. The root is the medicinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The root is spicy, aromatic, alterative, and gently stimulant. It is much used in pulmonary affections, asthma, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* — One to three drams.

INFUSION OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to three ounces.

SYRUP OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract	Six ounces.
Syrup	Ten ounces.

Dose — One-third to one ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract Spikenard	Five ounces.
Fluid Extract Yellow Dock	Five ounces.
Fluid Extract Burdock	Five ounces.
Fluid Extract Sassafras	Four ounces.
Fluid Extract Prickly Ash	Four ounces.
Fluid Extract Elder Flowers	Four ounces.
Fluid Extract Blue Flag	Four ounces.
Simple Syrup	Six pints.

Dose — From one to four drams.

King.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.*Uva Ursi.*

Common names — BEARBERRY, WILD CRANBERRY, MOUNTAIN BOX, SNAKE WEED, SNARGEL.

This is a perennial evergreen, common in the northern part of Europe, Asia and America. The leaves are the medicinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Uva Ursi is an astringent tonic, with diuretic properties. The assertions in regard to the properties of this plant are contradictory. By some it is claimed to have a special direction to the urinary

organs, while by others its peculiar effects are ascribed to its astringent and tonic powers. But whatever may be its properties or its mode of action, it is of undoubted value in chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, menorrhagia, diabetes, in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary apparatus, chronic gonorrhœa, strangury, fluor albus, etc. It is also thought to be highly antilithic. It has been recommended in place of Ergot of Rye. It does not cause such powerful contractions, nor is its use attended with as much danger.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Salts of iron and lead, gelatin, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-third to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Five to fifteen grains.
Pills	“ Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF UVA URSL.

Fluid Extract.....	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to four drams.

INFUSION OF UVA URSL.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

SYRUP OF UVA URSL.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to four drams.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Virginia Snake Root.

Common names — SERPENTARIA, SNAKE ROOT, WHITE SNAKE ROOT.

This plant grows throughout the Middle, Southern and Western States. The root is the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic, used in typhoid fever, whether idiopathic or symptomatic, when the system begins to feel the necessity for support, but is unable to bear active stimulation. Its action may be much improved by combination with Cinchona, particularly in intermittent fevers. Employed as a gargle in malignant sore throat.

In large doses it causes nausea, griping, with watery stools, headache and disturbance of the cerebral functions, with increased arterial action.

CONTRA-INDICATION.

Inflammatory affections, occurring in plethoric subjects.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Quarter to half dram.

TINCTURE OF SNAKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Thirteen ounces.

Dose — One and a half to three drams.

INFUSION OF SNAKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces in low forms of fever.

SYRUP OF SNAKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SNAKE ROOT.

Fluid Extract of Snake Root.....	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Saffron.....	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Ladies' Slipper.....	Half ounce.
Camphor	Half ounce.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	One and a half pints.

Dose — One to one and a half drams.

Arnica Montana.*Arnica.*

Common names — LEOPARD'S-BANE, MOUNTAIN TOBACCO.

This plant is a native of the mountainous districts of Europe and Siberia. The flowers, leaves and root are employed in medicine, though the leaves are usually preferred.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Arnica is a stimulant in adynamic diseases; in large doses, taken internally, it causes nausea, vomiting and inflammation of the alimentary canal; in small doses, it increases the perspiration and accelerates the pulse. Is used as a tonic in rheumatism and diseases of the bladder, but more particularly as a domestic remedy in sprains, bruises, rheumatism and local inflammation. The infusion, when prepared for internal use, should be carefully filtered, or it is likely to produce much gastric irritation.

ANTIDOTES.

Vegetable acids are recommended to counteract its poisonous effects.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Inflammatory and hemorrhagic diathesis; internal congestion.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract:

Dose— As a stimulant and diaphoretic . . . Eight to twenty drops.

Dose— As an emetic and cathartic Twenty to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Alcohol, sixty per cent. Thirteen ounces.

Used externally as a liniment.

INFUSION OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to six drams.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract of Arnica One dram.

Fluid Extract of Chamomile Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Peppermint Two drams.

Water Nine ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA.

Fluid Extract of Arnica Half ounce.

Boiling Vinegar Five and a half ounces.

Carbonate of Ammonia Two drams.

Used as a warm fomentation for the scrotum.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA AND RUE.

Fluid Extract of Arnica	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Rue	One ounce.
Water	Nine ounces.

Useful in contusions.

ARNICA MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract of Arnica	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Serpentaria	Two drams.
Syrup	One dram.
Oil of Peppermint	Ten drops.

Dose—Quarter dram every two hours in the diarrhoea complicating typhoid fevers.

Artanthe Elongata.*Matico.*

This plant was discovered on the 9th of December, 1824, by the Spanish soldier whose name it bears. He was bleeding to death when he accidentally caught hold of the plant and brought some of the leaves in contact with the wound, which immediately arrested the hemorrhage.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Principally styptic, also stimulant. Of advantage in epistaxis, leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, chronic diarrhoea and diseases of the mucous membranes. As a local styptic it acts in the same manner as Agaric.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —Half to two drams.
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TINCTURE OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Two to eight drams.

INFUSION OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF MATICO.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Two ounces.
Syrup ..	Ten ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF MATICO AND SENNA.

Fluid Extract of Matico	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Senna	Two drams.
Water	One pint.

Dose — One and a half to three ounces. — *Waternough*.

Artemisia Absinthium.*Wormwood.*

A native of Europe, but cultivated in this country. The whole plant has a strong bitter odor, and an intensely bitter, aromatic taste. The tops and leaves are used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Anthelmintic, tonic and narcotic. Used in intermittent fever, jaundice and worms. Promotes the appetite in atonic dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, obstinate diarrhœa, etc. Externally it is useful in dis-cutient and antiseptic fomentations for bruises and local inflammations.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Sulphate of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose—One-third to two-thirds drams.
 Solid Extract “ Three to five grains.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.
 Dose—Two and a half to five drams.

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Sherry Wine..... Twelve ounces.
 Dose—One and a quarter to two and a half drams.

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup..... Six ounces.
 Dose—One to two and a half drams.

FOMENTATION OF WORMWOOD.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Water Twelve ounces.

Artemisia Vulgaris.*Mugwort.*

A perennial plant; native of Europe; cultivated in this country the tops and leaves are employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Anthelmintic, tonic and deobstruent; is reputed beneficial in epilepsy, infantile convulsions, hysteria and amenorrhœa; employed often as an emmenagogue, and in intermittent fevers; externally used in fomentations for bruises and local inflammations.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—Twenty to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF MUGWORT.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Thirteen ounces.

Dose—One to three drams. And used externally

SYRUP OF MUGWORT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Two to five drams.

Arum Triphyllum.*Wild Turnip.*

Common names—INDIAN TURNIP, BOG ONION, DRAGON'S ROOT, WAKE ROBIN, JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.

The plant is indigenous to the American Continent, in both hemispheres; is found in wet locations, and flowers from May to July. The whole plant is acrid, the root being the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Acrid, expectorant, dia-phoretic; when fresh it is very acrid, and causes a persistent and intensely acrid impression on the tongue, lips and fauces; used in flatulence, croup, whooping cough, stomatitis, asthma, chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, low stage of typhus fever, and various affections connected with a cachectic state of the system; externally, it has been used with marked success in scrofulous tumors, tinea capitis and other cutaneous affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—Ten to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF WILD TURNIP.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.
Dose — One to two drams.

SYRUP OF WILD TURNIP.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.
Syrup Fourteen ounces.
Dose — One to two drams.

Asclepias Garciana.*Cundurango.*

A climbing vine, which grows chiefly in the southernmost provinces of Ecuador, South America.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Used in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, gout and other chronic diseases, and has been highly recommended as a specific in cancer and syphilis.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One to two drams.

Asclepias Incarnata.*White Indian Hemp.*

Common names — ROSE-COLORED SILK WEED, SWAMP MILK WEED
Root.

A native of the United States. The root is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emetic, cathartic and diuretic. Useful in catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, syphilis and worms.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —Twenty to forty drops.
Solid Extract	“ Three to five grains.

TINCTURE OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Two to four drams.	

INFUSION OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Four to eight drams.	

SYRUP OF WHITE INDIAN HEMP.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One to two drams.	

Asclepias Tuberosa.

Pleurisy Root.

Common names — BUTTERFLY WEED, COLIC ROOT.

This species is indigenous; most abundant in the Southern States. The root is the only part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The *Pleurisy Root* is carminative, tonic and diuretic; used in pleurisy, pneumonia, catarrh, febrile diseases, acute rheumatism and dysentery. Administered warm in infusion, to promote diaphoresis, without increasing the temperature of the body. Efficient in flatulency and indigestion.

The *Asclepidin* has been successfully used in the treatment of affections of the serous membranes, fevers of every type, inflammatory diseases, whooping cough and chronic diseases of the digestive organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to two drams.
Asclepidin	“ One to five grains.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Four ounces.
Alcohol, eighty per cent ..	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to six drams.	

INFUSION OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to four ounces.	

SYRUP OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract... ..	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Quarter to one ounce.	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract of Pleurisy Root	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Spearmint	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Sumach	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Bayberry	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh.....	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Ginger	Half dram.
Syrup	Twenty-four ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

Asclepidin	Ten grains.
Dioscorein	Ten grains.

Dose — Two to four grains. Beneficial in flatulency, borborygmi, and in cases of flatulent and bilious colic.

Aspidium Filix Mas.

Male Fern.

Common names — GOLDEN FERN, MALE-SHIELD FERN.

Said to be nearly universally indigenous. The rhizoma is the official part. For its interesting history see U. S. Dispensatory.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Its specific property is anthelmintic. The accounts of its efficacy in the treatment of tapeworm are too numerous to admit of any reasonable doubt on the subject.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to three drams.
Solid Extract	“ Nine to fifteen grains.
Pills.....	Two grains each.

SYRUP OF MALE FERN

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to twelve drams.	

COMPOUND PILLS OF MALE FERN.

Solid Extract of Male Fern	Forty grains.
Gamboge	Fourteen grains.
Calomel	Fourteen grains.
Scammony	Eighteen grains.
Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Used in tapeworm. — <i>Cadet.</i>	

Anacyclus Pyrethrum.

Pellitory.

Common names — PELLITORY OF SPAIN, SPANISH CHAMOMILE, TOOTHACHE ROOT.

Inhabits Barbary, Arabia, Syria, etc.; the root is the official part.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

Powerful irritant; used almost exclusively as a sialagogue in certain forms of headache, rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the face, toothache, etc., and as a local stimulant in palsy of the tongue or throat, and in relaxation of the uvula.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One-half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF PELLITORY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, eighty-five per cent Twelve ounces.

Used as a local stimulant only, and for toothache.

INFUSION OF PELLITORY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Employed as a gargle in sore throat, etc.

Atropa Belladonna.

Belladonna.

Common name — DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, DWALE, BLACK CHERRY.

This plant is a native of Europe, though it grows vigorously, retaining all its activity, under cultivation, in this country. All the parts are active. The leaves and root are the parts directed by the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Belladonna is a powerful narcotic, possessing also diaphoretic and diuretic properties. Exceedingly valuable in convulsions, neuralgia, whooping cough, rheumatism, gout, paralysis and similar diseases, having their seat chiefly in the nervous system. It is esteemed as a prophylactic in scarlatina, as also used with success in quinsy and hernia.

For fuller statements of its properties, see Journal of Materia Medica for August and September, 1858; Prof. Lee, June, 1860; Dr. Bates, September, 1862, and Supplement to Journal Materia Medica.

ANTIDOTES.

The remedies recommended are stomach pump, iodine, emetics, purgatives, cold application to the head; in the comatose stages, ammonia internally, with external stimulants.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Alkalies, tannin, vegetable astringents

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Three to ten drops.
 Solid Extract " One-quarter to one grain.
 Pills One-quarter, one-half and one grain.
 Pills of Atropia One thirty-second of a grain each.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract One dram.
 Water Fifteen ounces.
 Compound Tincture of Cardanom One ounce.
Dose — Five drams.

SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Syrup Thirty-one ounces.
Dose — One to two drams. Useful in whooping cough.

PILLS OF BELLADONNA, CAMPHOR, ETC.

Camphor	Three drams.
Assafoetida.....	Three drams.
Solid Extract of Belladonna.....	One dram.
Opium.....	Fifteen grains.
Syrup of Gum Arabic	Sufficient.

Mix, and make into one hundred and twenty pills.

Give one pill the first day, two the second, and so on until six are given daily, in hysteria.

COMPOUND BELLADONNA PILLS.

Solid Extract of Belladonna	Three grains.
Blue Mass	Twelve grains.
Powdered Ipecac.....	Twelve grains.

Mix, and make twelve pills.

Dose — One, morning and evening.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA.

Solid Extract of Belladonna.....	One dram.
Lard	One ounce.

Mix.

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA

Fluid Extract of Belladonna	One dram.
Sulphuric Ether	One dram.
Cherry Laurel Water.....	Two ounces.

Mix.

POULTICE IN NEURALGIA.

Flax seed meal, combined with two drams of the following mixture:

Fluid Extract of Belladonna.....	Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Opium.....	Six drams.
Powdered Camphor.....	Two drams.
Water.....	Six drams.

Tromsdorf.

Aurantii Cortex.*Orange Peel.*

Rind of the fruit of *Citrus Vulgaris*, or Bitter Orange.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a mild tonic, carminative and stomachic. It is a useful addition to bitter infusions and decoctions, and, as an accompaniment to other medicines, to render them less offensive to the palate or stomach; and, although regarded as a safe remedy, large quantities of the peel have proved fatal to children.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — One-half to two drams.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Fluid-Extract..... Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twenty-eight ounces

Used principally as an addition to infusions, decoctions, etc.

SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.

Syrup..... Fourteen ounces.

Used mainly as an agreeable drink mixed with water.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

Fluid Extract of Orange Peel..... Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Canella..... Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Colombo..... Half ounce.

Syrup..... Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to three drams in habitual diarrhœa.

Baptisia Tinctoria.

Wild Indigo.

Common names — INDIGO WEED, HORSE-FLY WEED, RATTLE BUSH, YELLOW-BROOM.

This is a small shrub, found in most parts of the United States. The root and leaves are medicinal. The root is inodorous, and of a nauseous acrid taste; its virtues appear to reside chiefly in the bark.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Principally used on account of its antiseptic virtues. It is an excellent application as a wash or gargle to all species of ulcers, as malignant ulcerous sore mouth and throat, mercurial sore mouth, scrofulous or syphilitic ophthalmia, etc. Internally it acts powerfully on the glandular and nervous systems, increasing all the glandular secretions and arousing the liver especially to a normal action.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One-quarter to one-half dram.
Baptisin “ One-quarter to one-half grain.

TINCTURE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounce
Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
Water Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half ounce every four hours. — *Comstock.*

GARGLE OF WILD INDIGO.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
Water Twelve ounces.

Barosma Crenata.

Buchu.

The Barosma plants grow at the Cape of Good Hope. The Buchu of commerce is composed of this and several other species of Barosma. The plant is a smooth upright perennial shrub, two to three feet high, with small white and pink flowers. The Hottentots value the leaves on account of their odor, and rub them in the state of powder on their bodies, under the name of *Bookoo* or *Buchu*. The leaves are the official part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic and tonic. Buchu is pleasant in its taste, efficient in its action, and can be used in all cases with safety; is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs attended with increased uric acid, as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate and retention or incontinence of urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation; also in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy. See *Journal Materia Medica*, vol. 5.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Ext. of Buchu Dose—One-quarter to one dram.
Fluid Ext. of Buchu Compound. “ One-quarter to one dram.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Alcohol, seventy-five per cent. Fourteen ounces.
Dose—Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF BUCHU.

Fluid Extract. One ounce.
Water Thirty-one ounces.
Dose—One to two ounces.

MIXTURE OF BUCHU AND ACETATE OF POTASH.

Fluid Extract of Buchu.....	Half ounce.
Acetate of Potash	Two drams.
Water.....	Eight ounces.

Dose — Four drams, three or four times a day.

This is an excellent diuretic combination, and its value may be farther enhanced by the addition of Sweet Spirits of Nitre.

BUCHU COMPOUND.

A combination of Buchu, Uva Ursi, Juniper and Cubebs.

INFUSION OF BUCHU COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract of Buchu Compound.....	Two ounces.
Water.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two drams to one ounce.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BUCHU, UVA URSI AND SENEKA.

Fluid Extract of Buchu	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Seneka	Half ounce.
Water	Eight ounces.

Dose — One to two drams every two hours in atony of the bladder and mucous discharges.

Infusions and aqueous mixtures of articles like Buchu, containing resinous and oily matter, will not form a clear preparation, but are necessary in cases where alcohol is contra-indicated or a very dilute form required.

Benzoin Odoriferum.*Fever Bush.*

Common name — SPICE WOOD, SNAP WOOD, WILD ALLSPICE.

Is the *Laurus Benzoin* of Linnæus; grows in damp woods and shady places in the United States and Canadas. The whole plant possesses an aromatic, pleasant taste, due to a volatile oil.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant, and tonic. Used in ague, and typhoid forms of fevers, as a refrigerant and exhilarant in various forms of fever for allaying excessive heat and uneasiness.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One-quarter to one dram.

SYRUP OF FEVER BUSH.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces

Dose—One-fourth to one ounce.

INFUSION FEVER BUSH.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose—One to four ounces, in fevers.

Berberis Vulgaris.

Barberry.

Common name—PIPPERIDGE.

Indigenous to the New England, Middle and Southern States; flowers in April and May, and ripens its fruit in June. Berberina is the active alkaline principle.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and laxative. Used in cases where tonics are indicated in jaundice and chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, cholera infantum, etc. Serviceable as a wash or gargle in aphthous sore mouth, and in chronic ophthalmia.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One-quarter to one dram.

SYRUP OF BARBERRY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounces

Dose — One-fourth to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BARBERRY.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

Brayera Anthelmintica.

K'oosso.

Was introduced into notice by a pharmacien of Paris, and its properties as an anthelmintic was investigated by the Academy of Medicine, who made a favorable report. It grows in Abyssinia, a plant some twenty feet in height, the flowers being the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Purgative and anthelmintic; used by the Abyssinians for tape worm, to which they are subject, and is considered by them a specific. It should be taken on an empty stomach before breakfast, either two or three doses quickly following each other. A dose of castor oil or other purgative should be taken one day previous, and drink tamarind water or lemon juice both before and after. The medium dose for an adult is half an ounce, which may be diminished one-third for a child twelve years old; one-half for a child of six, and two-thirds for a child of three. Should the medicine not operate on the bowels in three or four hours a brisk cathartic should be administered.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half ounce.

Canella Alba.

Canella.

Common name — WILD CINNAMON, WHITE CINNAMON.

A native of Jamaica and other West India islands. The bark is the part employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Canella is possessed of the ordinary properties of aromatics; acting as a local stimulant and gentle tonic, producing upon the stomach a warming, cordial effect, which makes it valuable as an addition to tonic or purgative medicines in debilitated states of the digestive organs. Seldom prescribed except in combinations.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Fifteen to twenty drops.

TINCTURE OF CANELLA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces
Alcohol, sixty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to three drams

TINCTURE OF HIERA PICRA.

Fluid Extract of Canella..... One and a half ounces.
Fluid Extract of Aloes .. . One and a half ounces.
Brandy.. Thirteen ounces.

Dose — One dram three times a day in anenorrhea.

WINE OF ALOES AND CANELLA.

Fluid Extract of Aloes..... Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Canella..... Four drams.
Sherry Wine..... Two pints.

Dose — As a stomachic, one to two drams; as a purgative, half to two ounces.

See Wine of Gentian.

Cannabis Indica.

Indian Hemp, Foreign.

Common name — CANNABIS, GANGA.

The true Cannabis Indica is imported from India. It is cultivated largely in parts of Europe and Asia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Phrenic, anæsthetic, anti-spasmodic and hypnotic. Unlike opium, it does not constipate the bowels, lessen the appetite, create nausea, produce dryness of the tongue, check pulmonary secretions or produce headache. Used with success in hysteria, chorea, gout, neuralgia, acute and sub-acute rheumatism, tetanus, hydrophobia and the like.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.	Dose —	Five to ten drops.
Solid Extract.	"	One to two grains.
Pills of Cannabis Indica, half gr.,	"	Two to four pills.
Pills of Cannabis Indica, one gr.,	"	One to two pills.

TINCTURE OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Fluid Extract. Half ounce.

Alcohol, eighty per cent Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram, and gradually increased in *tetanus* every half hour until the paroxysms cease or catalepsy is induced.

DRAUGHT OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Tincture of Cannabis Indica. Half dram.

Camphor Mixture. One and a half ounces.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia. Half dram.

To be taken at bed-time. As a substitute for opium and its preparations, to relieve pain, induce sleep, etc. — *Clendinning*.

SYRUP OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Syrup Twenty-four ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

MIXTURE OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Fluid Extract of Cannabis One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Ignatia One ounce.

Dose — Five to fifteen drops.

WINE OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Sherry Wine Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

PILLS OF CANNABIS AND IGNATIA.

Solid Extract of Cannabis Indica Twelve grains.
 Solid Extract of Ignatia Nine grains.
 Make into twelve pills.
Dose — One.

Capsicum Annuum.

Cayenne Pepper.

Common names — RED PEPPER, BIRD PEPPER, GUINEA PODS.

This plant is a native of the East Indies, though it is extensively cultivated in this country and in Europe. The fruit is official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful stimulant, and a condiment: is very useful in correcting flatulency in dyspepsia, promoting digestion, in sea sickness on the first occasion of nausea, in dropsies, in malignant sore throat and scarlet fever as a gargle, in intermittents with quinine, and low forms of fever, in cholera, and in hot climates for obviating the black vomit.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Acute fevers; acute inflammation, particularly of the genito-urinary organs.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc and copper, carbonates of the alkalies.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Three to fifteen drops.

Pills One grain each.

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

Fluid Extract..... Half ounce.

Alcohol, fifty per cent Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose—One to two drams. Used in low states of fever with gastric insensibility, also, when diluted, as a gargle.

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

Fluid Extract..... Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose—One to four drams.

GARGLE OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

Fluid Extract..... One ounce.

Common Salt..... One dram.

Boiling Vinegar..... One pint.

Boiling Water One pint.

Used as a gargle in bad cases of scarlatina.

SYRUP OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Syrup Seven and a half ounces.

Dose—Half to one dram.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus.

Cloves.

A beautiful tree, rising to the height of fifteen to twenty feet, of a conical or pyramidal form; ever green, and covered throughout the whole year with handsome rose-colored flowers. A native of India and tropical climates. The unexpanded flowers form, when dried, the clove of commerce. These are collected in October and November, and consist of a tubular calyx, bearing a roundish bud of the unexpanded petals.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant and irritant. Used to allay vomiting and sickness at stomach, to stimulate the digestive functions, and to improve the flavor and operation of other remedies, and prevent a tendency to their producing sickness or griping.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — Five to ten drops.

TINCTURE.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, sixty per cent Fourteen ounces.
 Dose — Half to one and a half drams.

Cassia Acutifolia.

Senna.

Common name — ALEXANDRIAN SENNA, LOCUST PLANT.

The Cassia grows in great abundance in Upper Egypt, and probably in other parts of Africa. The leaves are the parts used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is well adapted to cases which require an active and certain purgative, in constipation and inactivity of the alimentary canal, requir-

ing frequent use of purgatives; in worms; in determination of the blood to the head. It can be used by persons of all ages as a purgative, with security.

There are five different kinds of Senna met with, in commerce, named after their respective sources. They rank in activity and value in the following order: 1, Alexandrian Senna (*offic.*), 2, Tinnevely or Madras (*offic.*); 3, Bombay or common Indian Senna; 4, Tripoli, and 5, Aleppo.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, tartar emetic, lime-water, salts of iron, silver and lead, corrosive sublimate, infusion of yellow bark, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Ext. of Senna.....	<i>Dose</i> —	One to two drams.
Fluid Ext. of Senna, aqueous....	"	One to two drams.
Fluid Ext. of Senna, compound...	"	One to two drams.
Fluid Ext. of Senna and Jalap....	"	One-quarter to one dram.
Fluid Ext. of Senna and Dandelion,	"	One to two drams.
Fluid Ext. of Senna and Pink root,	"	One-half to one dram.
Fluid Ext. of Senna and Rhubarb,	"	One-half to one grain.
Solid Extract.....	"	Three to eight grains.
Pills, Extract Senna, two grains..	"	One to two.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Thirteen ounces.

Dose— Half to one ounce or more.

INFUSION OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose— One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Essence of Fennel	One dram.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

SENNA MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract of Senna	Half dram.
Fluid Extract of Jalap	Eighteen drops.
Fluid Extract of Ginger	Sixteen drops.
Sulphate of Magnesia	Four drams.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	One dram.
Water	One ounce.

Mix. As a purgative draught.

SENN A COMPOUND.

Senna, Mandrake, Jalap, Caraway Ginger, Cardamom and Cream-Tartar.

Castanea Vesca.*Chestnut.*

A large tree, some thirty feet in height, well known throughout the United States. The leaves are the portion used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Used as a remedy in whooping cough. Dr. J. S. Unzicker, of Cincinnati, reports that he had given it in some thirty cases, in all of which it gave decided relief in two weeks.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to two drams.
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INFUSION OF CHESTNUT.

Fluid Extract..... Four drams.

Water One pint.

Dose—Give *ad libitum* as much as the child will drink.**Cinnamomum Aromaticum.***Cinnamon. Cassia*

The Cinnamon and Cassia barks of commerce are obtained from various species of the genus *Cinnamomum*, and are imported from Ceylon, China, the eastern parts of Asia, and from the islands of the eastern Archipelago. As they are all identical in medical properties, and used for the same purposes, there is no necessity of designating them separately. The inner bark is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Is the most grateful and efficient of the aromatics. Carminative, astringent and local stimulant. Used to allay nausea, check vomiting, and relieve flatulence; also as an adjuvant to other less pleasant medicines. It is employed in diarrhœa, with chalk and astringents.

PREPARATION

Fluid Extract..... *Dose*— Quarter to half dram.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Alcohol, eighty per cent..... Twenty-nine ounces.

Dose— Three to four drams used to add to mixtures and infusions.**Ceanothus Americanus.***Jersey Tea.*

Indigenous to the United States. Grows in dry woodlands, barrens, etc., flowering from June to August. The leaves have been substituted for tea, to which they have a strong resemblance when dried, both in taste and odor. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent, expectorant, sedative, antispasmodic and antisyphilitic. Used in gonorrhea, dysentery, asthma, chronic bronchitis, whooping cough and other pulmonary affections. The infusion is used as a wash or gargle in the aphthæ of children, sore mouth and ulceration of the fauces attendant on scarlatina.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract One-half to two drams.

INFUSION OF JERSEY TEA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

SYRUP OF JERSEY TEA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

Cephælis Ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuanha. Ipecac.

This plant is a native of Brazil. The root is the official portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Taken in small doses it is expectorant and diaphoretic, having a specific action on the bronchial mucous membrane, so as to excite its secretion when it is too dry, or to alter and check an inordinate flow of mucous in catarrh. It relaxes the system and causes sweating. In full doses it proves an easy and safe emetic. It does not nauseate so much as tartar emetic, nor is it so rapid and irritating in its action as sulphate of zinc. As a diaphoretic it is employed in febrile affections, often in conjunction with opium. It is given to produce vomiting in whooping cough and cholera, and administered in smaller doses in dyspepsia and dysentery.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose,</i> }	Expectorant, five to ten drops. Emetic, quarter to half dram.
Fluid extract Ipecac and Seneka	<i>Dose</i> —	Half to one dram.
Pills of Ipecac, quarter grain	"	One to three
Pills of Dover's Powders, two and a half grains	"	One to four.
Pills of Ipecac and Opium (half grain of opium, half grain of Ipecac, one grain of Sulphate Potash), two grains (equal to five grains Dover's Powder) ..	"	Two to six.
Pills of Ipecac and Opium (one grain of Opium, one grain of Ipecac, two grains of Sulphate Potash), four grains (equal to ten grains Dover's Powder)	"	One to three.
Pills of Ipecac and Squill, three grains...	"	Two to three.
Fluid Extract compound Ipecac and Seneka (Dr. Jackson's)	"	Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Forty to eighty drops, and two to four drams.	

WINE OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Sherry Wine	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Three quarters to one dram, and half to one ounce.	

SYRUP OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Thirty ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One to two drams, and half to one ounce.	

IPECAC EXPECTORANT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Two drams.
Syrup of Tolu.....	Five drams.
Mucilage.....	One ounce.
Sherry Wine.....	Three drams.

Dose — Half to one dram.

MIXTURE OF IPECAC.

Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Half dram.
Fluid Extract of Squill.....	One dram.
Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa.....	One grain.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Seven drams.
Distilled water	Seven ounces.

Dose — Two ounces at first, afterward one ounce every ten minutes until vomiting is induced.

This mixture is recommended in dropsies previously to giving digitalis.— *Ellis*.

Chelidonium Majus.

Great Celandine.

Common name — TETTERWORT, GARDEN CELANDINE.

Celandine is indigenous to Europe, and is extensively naturalized in the United States. The root is more powerful than the stem, and is usually preferred.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

As a drastic hydragogue, fully equal to gamboge. Useful in hepatic affections, and is supposed to exert a special influence on the spleen. Applied in the form of a poultice to scrofulous and cutaneous diseases and piles; also to indolent ulcers, fungous growths, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to twenty drops.
Solid Extract.....	Five to ten grains.

TINCTURE OF CELANDINE.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Three-fourths to one and a half drams.

CELANDINE MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract of Celandine Two and a half drams.
 Fluid Extract of Henbane Half dram.
 Sulphate of Potassa One ounce.
 Tartar Emetic One grain.
 Elder Water Six ounces.
 Oxy-mel of Squill One ounce.

Dose—Two to three drams every two hours as a hydragogue.—

Augustin.

INFUSION OF CELANDINE.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose—Two to six drams.

SYRUP OF CELANDINE.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup. Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Three-fourths to two drams.

Chelone Glabra.

Balmomy.

Common names—SNAKE HEAD, BITTER-HERB, TURTLE BLOOM, FISHMOUTH.

Found in wet situations in the United States. The leaves, which are exceedingly bitter, but inodorous, are the parts used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, cathartic and anthelmintic. Valuable in jaundice and hepatic diseases, likewise for the removal of worms. Used as a tonic in small doses, in dyspepsia, debility of the digestive organs, and during convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose—Half to one dram.
 Chelonin " One to two grains.

TINCTURE OF BALMONY.

Fluid Extract ... Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. ... Twelve ounces.
 Dose—Two to four drams.

SYRUP OF BALMONY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounces.
 Dose—Half to one ounce.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

Pipsissewa.

Common name—PRINCE'S PINE, GROUND LEAF, GROUND HOLLY, AMERICAN WINTERGREEN, KING'S CURE, RHEUMATISM-WEED.

This is a small evergreen plant, growing in the northern latitude of this country, Europe and Asia. The whole plant is endowed with active properties.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diuretic and astringent. Highly recommended in dropsy useful in disordered digestion and general debility, rheumatism and nephritic affections, scrofula, in obstinate, ill-conditioned ulcers, in cutaneous eruptions, and in chronic affections of the urinary organs.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Ten to twenty grains.
Pills, Extract Chimaphila, three grains	“ Three to six.

INFUSION OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract.....	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to two ounces.	

INFUSION OF PIPSISSEWA AND SENNA.

Fluid Extract of Pipsissewa.....	Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Senna.....	Two drams.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to two ounces.	

SYRUP OF PIPSISSEWA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to four drams.	

Cimicifuga Racemosa.*Black Cohosh.*

Common name—BLACK SNAKE ROOT, DEER WEED, RATTLE ROOT
RICH-WEED, SQUAW ROOT.

Native of the United States. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

This is an active, powerful and useful remedy, and appears to fulfill a great number of indications. It possesses an undoubted influence over the nervous system, and has been successfully used in choreal

periodical convulsions, epilepsy, nervous excitability, asthma, pertussis, delirium tremens, and many spasmodic affections; in phthisis pulmonalis, cough, acute rheumatism, neuralgia, phlegmasia dolens, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea and other uterine affections. Its tonic and anti-periodic virtues are well marked in remittent and intermittent fevers. It is very useful in other febrile and exanthematous diseases, especially among children, where there exists a strong tendency to cerebral irritation and congestion.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to two drams.
“ Compound.....	“ One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Four to eight grains.
Cimicifugin.....	“ One to six grains.
Pills of Cimicifugin....	One grain each.
“ Ext. Cimicifuga.....	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract.....	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Blood Root	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Poke	Two drams.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram. Used in pulmonary affections, hepatic diseases, dyspepsia, etc.

SYRUP OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

COMPOUND PILLS OF BLACK COHOSH.

Solid Extract of Black Cohosh..... One dram.

Solid Extract of Sculleap..... One dram.

Valerianate of Quinia..... Half dram.

Make sixty pills. *Dose* — One every two or three hours. Used in nervous diseases, chorea and fevers, attended with wakefulness or restlessness.

Cimicifugin Ten grains.

Dioscorein Eight grains.

Dose — Three to five grains in flatulency, and to remove the tendency to bilious colic.

BLACK COHOSH COMPOUND.

The ingredients which enter into this compound are *Black Cohosh*, *Wild Cherry*, *Ipecac*, *Liquorice* and *Senega*. It is alterative, expectorant and tonic, and stimulates most of the secretions. Its specific influence on the lungs is marked, lessening the frequency and severity of cough; rendering breathing less laborious, and diminishing the frequency of the pulse.

SYRUP OF BLACK COHOSH COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract, compound..... Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

ACETIC TINCTURE OF BLACK COHOSH.

Fluid Extract..... Five ounces.

Acid Acetic, Diluted One ounce.

Alcohol, fifty per cent Ten ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

Cinchona.

Peruvian Bark.

Common names—SANICH, CROWN BARK, JESUIT'S BARK.

The genuine Cinchona trees are confined exclusively to South America. Those that yield the bark of commerce grow at various elevations upon the Andes, seldom less than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Cinchona is tonic, and somewhat astringent, and, topically, antiseptic. It has succeeded well in cases of debility, from exhausting and protracted diseases, and in that languid and prostrate condition of the system prevalent during the heat of spring and summer months, when a general tonic is necessary. Valuable in functional derangements of the stomach, improving digestion, and invigorating the nervous and muscular systems in diseases of general debility, and in convalescence from exhausting diseases. As a tonic it will be found of advantage in measles, small-pox, scarlatina, during the absence of fever or inflammation, also in cases when the system is exhausted by purulent discharges. It may likewise be used in all chronic diseases attended with debility, as scrofula, dropsy, obstinate cutaneous diseases, etc. To obtain the anti-periodic influence, the red and yellow barks are considered superior to the pale, while the pale is preferred as a tonic.

All the varieties of Cinchona are tonic, astringent and anti-periodic, and are, of all medicines of their class, the most powerful and uniform in their action. They owe their astringency to the presence of Cincho-tannic and Red Cinchoric acids. Their tonic and anti-periodic properties are due to the alkaloids in which they abound. Peculiarity in the action of the different kinds of bark depends on the proportions in which the alkaloids are present in them.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Tartar emetic, salts of iron, lead, zinc and silver; alkalies, all infusions containing tannic acid and gelatin, lime and magnesia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Ext. Cinchona	<i>Dose</i> —	One-half to one dram
Fluid Ext. Cinchona Compound	"	One-half to one dram.
Fluid Ext. Cinchona, Red	"	One-half to one dram.
Fluid Ext. Cinchona, Calisaya	"	One-half to one dram

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, Calisaya	Three ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Thirteen ounces.

Dose—Two to five drams.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract, Calisaya	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces

Dose—One to two ounces.

Tincture and infusion of the Red Bark prepared in the same way.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Snake Root	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Cloves	One dram.
Carbonate of Potassa	One dram.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One to one and a half ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION CINCHONA, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract, Red	One ounce.
Aromatic Sulph. Acid	One dram.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One to two ounces.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona, Red.....	Four ounces.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Three ounces.
Fluid Extract of Snake Root.....	Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Saffron.....	Two drams.
Red Saunders.....	Two drams.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Thirty-two ounces.

Mix and, filter. *Dose*— One to four drams.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Sherry Wine	Thirteen ounces.

Dose— One and a half to six drams.

MIXTURE OF CINCHONA AND VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Valerian	One ounce.
Essence of Cardamom	Two drams.

Dose— One dram every three hours, as a tonic in nervous temperaments.

MIXTURE OF CINCHONA AND CHAMOMILE.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Chamomile	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Half ounce.
Syrup.	Four ounces.
Water	Two and a half ounces.

Dose— One to four drams every two or three hours. In anæmia of children, atrophy from bad diet, etc.

CINCHONA COMPOUND.

Compounded of Cinchona, Orange Peel, Gentian, Serpentina Cloves and Red Saunders.

Cissampelos Pareira.

Pareira Brava.

Common names — ICE VINE, VELVET LEAF.

Native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diuretic and aperient. Useful in calculous affections, diseases of the urinary passages, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder. It allays irritability of the bladder, and corrects the disposition to profuse mucous secretions.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.
Alcohol, sixty per cent Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Two and a half to five drams.

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
Water. Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Cocculus Palmatus.

Colombo.

Common names — COLUMBA, COLUMBIA, MARIETTA COLUMBIA, PYRAMID FLOWER, INDIAN LETTUCE.

This plant grows abundantly on the south-eastern coast of Africa, in the neighborhood of Mozambique, where it is known by the name of Ralumb. The root is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Colombo root is bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic and astringent. It has been advised in dysentery, in serious diarrheas and bilious fevers. Combined with Opium in a small quantity it is useful in the treatment of obstinate colics, and as an anti-emetic for combating the nausea and vomiting which so often accompany the first periods of pregnancy. Used in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea and dysentery; in convalescence from febrile and inflammatory diseases, hectic fever, and in the muscular debility of young children. Like other strong bitters, it occasionally checks the remittent and intermittent fevers of hot climates. The absence of irritating properties renders it also an appropriate tonic in the hectic fever of phthisis and other kindred affections. It is frequently administered in combination with other tonics, aromatics, mild cathartics and antacids. In dyspepsia and vomiting it may be advantageously combined with the alkaline bicarbonates, as well as in debility with acidity of the stomach. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. ii, Lee on Colombo.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, gelatin.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	Twenty to sixty drops.
Solid Extract.	"	Four to ten grains.
Pills, two grains	"	Two to five.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBO.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One to three drams.	

INFUSION OF COLOMBO.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One to three ounces.	

WINE OF COLOMBO.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Sherry Wine	Fifteen ounces.

Dose -- Two to six drams.

COMPOUND INFUSIONS OF COLOMBO.

1.

Fluid Extract of Colombo	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel.....	Four drams.
Water	One ounce.

Dose — Two drams every hour in atony of the intestines, manifesting itself by diarrhea. — *M. Hauner.*

2.

Fluid Extract of Colombo	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Ginger.....	Two drams.
Water	One pint.

Dose — Half ounce every two hours in chronic diarrhea.

3.

Fluid Extract of Colombo	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Ginger	Half dram.
Water.....	One ounce.

Dose — One dram in diarrhea.

PILLS OF COLOMBO AND TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND IRON.

Tartrate of Potassa and Iron	Two ounces.
Solid Extract of Colombo	One ounce.
Make four grain pills. <i>Dose</i> — Two to four.	

MIXTURE OF COLOMBO AND CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract of Colombo	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Cascarilla	Two drams.
Tincture of Orange Peel	Two drams.
Syrup of Cinnamon	One ounce.
Water.....	Six ounces.

Dose — One dram, every hour, in chronic diarrhea. — *Berends.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLOMBO.

Solid Extract of Colombo	One dram.
Solid Extract of Rhubarb	Two scruples.
Solid Extract of Chamomile	Two drams.
Oil of Caraway	Five drops.
Syrup of Saffron	Sufficient.

Make into four grain pills.

Dose — Four a day in mania, with amenorrhea.

Colchicum Autumnale.*Colchicum.*

Common name — MEADOW SAFFRON.

Native of the temperate parts of Europe. The roots and seeds are official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Cathartic, diuretic, alterative, emetic and sedative. Used in rheumatism, gout, dropsy, palpitation of the heart, scarlatina, gonorrhea, enlarged prostate, and in neuralgia, in which experience has abundantly proved it to be a highly valuable remedy. It is also recommended in inflammatory and febrile diseases, diseases of the heart, in various nervous complaints, as chorea, hysteria and hypochondriasis, and chronic bronchial affections.

Dr. Todd lays down the following rules for the employment of this agent, which, it is believed, embody the soundest rules upon this subject:

1. The use of *Colchicum* is most applicable to the asthenic form of gout of robust constitutions, and in the prime of life.
2. *Colchicum* should never be given at the outset of a paroxysm, nor until the bowels have been duly acted upon by mild purgatives.
3. The first doses should be very small and gradually increased.
4. It should always be administered, at first, uncombined with any other medicine, until the practitioner has satisfied himself that it does not disagree with his patient.
5. It should not be given in doses so as to excite nausea, vomiting or purging. These results should be regarded as indicative of the unfavorable operation of the medicine.

6. It may be regarded as acting favorably when, under its use, the urine is increased in quantity, a more abundant discharge of bile, and the skin secretes freely.

7. The effect should be carefully watched, as like digitalis, and other medicines, it is apt to accumulate in the system.

See Journal of Materia Medica, vols. ii and iv.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Great debility; profuse diarrhea; asthenic form of gout.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Acids render the vinous tincture drastic; alkalies render it milder in its operation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Colchicum Root.... *Dose* — Three to twelve drops

Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed " Five to fifteen drops.

Pills..... Half grain each.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Forty drops to one dram.

SYRUP OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One-third to one dram.

WINE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.

Sherry Wine Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Forty drops to one dram.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEED.

Fluid Extract..... Three ounces.
 Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia..... One pint.

Dose — Ten to twenty drops.

WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT, U. S. P.

Fluid Extract..... Six ounces.
 Sherry Wine..... Ten ounces.

Dose — Ten drops to one dram.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM AND DIGITALIS.

Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed..... Half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Digitalis Half dram.
 Nitric Ether..... One dram.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent Three drams.

Dose — Ten to fifteen drops.

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM.

Wine of Colchicum..... One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Opium..... Half dram.
 Syrup Two ounces.

Dose — Two to three drams.

Collinsonia Canadensis.

Stone Root.

Common name — HORSE WEED, OX BALM, HEAL-ALL, HARDHACK, RICH WEED, KNOT GRASS.

Found growing in rich, moist woods, from Canada to Florida. flowering from July to September. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant and irritant. It exerts an influence on the mucous tissues, and has been found beneficial in chronic catarrh of the blad-

der, fluor albus and debility of the stomach. As a stimulant it is employed in colic, headache, cramp, dropsical affections, etc. It possesses also gentle tonic and diuretic properties.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Ten to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF STONE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One-half to two ounces.

Conium Maculatum.

Conium.

Common names — POISON HEMLOCK, POISON PARSLEY, WATER HEMLOCK, CICUTA.

Native of Europe and Asia, and is naturalized in many parts of the United States. The leaves of the Hemlock are the part employed in medicine, which, as well as the seeds, owe their poisonous properties to a substance which has been variously designated, *conicine*, *conin*, *cicutine* and *coneine*.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Alterative and narcotic, possessing anodyne, anti-spasmodic, deobstruent and diuretic properties. It has been used with decided advantage in gonorrhea, in various diseases of the skin, in the complicated derangements of health attendant upon secondary syphilis, in excessive secretion of milk, in pertussis, asthma, chronic catarrh and consumption, and in various other disorders connected with a general depraved state of health. But whatever preparation be administered, or for whatever complaint prescribed, the dose should be gradually increased until unequivocal symptoms of its operation are manifest, and then, and not before, should the daily increase be suspended or diminished. In no other manner it is possible to have any assurance that the preparation employed is really active. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. iv.

ANTIDOTES.

Vinegar is recommended as an antidote. The stomach to be properly evacuated before administering it.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Strong acids, alkalies, tannin, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Five to twenty drops.
 Solid Extract “ One-half to one and one-half grains.
 Pills One-quarter, one-half and one grain.
 Pills of Conium and Ipecac, One grain each.

TINCTURE OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.
Dose—Thirty drops to a dram.

INFUSION OF CONIUM.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water One pint.
 Used as a wash in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

MIXTURE OF CONIUM AND POPPY.

Fluid Extract of Conium Half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Poppy Two drams.
 Syrup Six drams.
 Water Seven ounces.
Dose—Half ounce, three or four times a day.

PILLS OF CONIUM AND IPECAC.

Solid Extract of Conium Five drams.
 Powdered Ipecac One dram.
 Make into one grain pills. *Dose*—One to two at bed time, in pulmonary irritations, with rheumatic and other pains.

PILLS OF CONIUM AND CALOMEL.

Solid Extract of Conium Thirty grains.

Calomel Fifteen grains.

Mix well and form twenty pills. *Dose*—One three times a day
in syphilitic disease.

OINTMENT OF CONIUM.

Solid Extract of Conium One ounce.

Lard..... Four ounces.

Mix.

As an application to scrofulous ulcers.

Coriandrum Sativum.*Coriander.*

A native of Italy, but grows wild in most parts of Europe. It flowers in June, and the fruit ripens in August. It is remarkable that all parts of the fresh plant are extremely fetid when bruised, while the fruit becomes fragrant by drying. The fruit is the official portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It has the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics, but it is almost exclusively employed to cover the taste of other medicines, and to render them acceptable to the stomach and to prevent their griping.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One-half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF CORIANDER.

Fluid Extract..... Four ounces.

Alcohol..... Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two drams to half ounce.

Cornus Florida.

Boxwood. Dogwood.

Common names — LARGE FLOWERING CORNEL, DOG TREE, NEW ENGLAND BOXWOOD, GREAT FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

Indigenous, yet most abundant in the Middle States. The bark is the medicinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent and stimulant. Its internal use increases the force and frequency of the pulse and elevates the temperature of the body. It has been successfully substituted for cinchona in the treatment of intermittents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	One-half to two drams.
Solid Extract	"	Five to ten grains.
Cornin	"	One to ten grains.
Pills of Cornus and Cornin	"	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF DOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two to six drams.

INFUSION OF DOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—Two ounces every hour.

WINE OF DOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract	Five ounces.
Sherry Wine	Ten ounces.

Dose—One and a half to six drams.

SYRUP OF DOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two drams to one ounce.

Corydalis Formosa.*Turkey Corn.*

Common names—TURKEY PEA, FUMITORY, STAGGER-WEED.

The *Corydalis* is indigenous; found growing in rich soil, among rocks and old decayed timber, westward and south of New York to North Carolina. The root or tuber, which is a small round ball, is the officinal portion, and should be collected only while the plant is in flower.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

One of the best remedies in syphilitic affections; valuable in scrofula, and possesses tonic properties similar to the gentian, columbo, or other pure bitters. Its alterative powers render it of immense value. The *Corydalin* possesses all the alterative properties of the bulb in an eminent degree; will be found useful in all scrofulous and syphilitic affections, as well as in many cutaneous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —Ten to forty drops.
<i>Corydalin</i>	“ One-half to one grain.

TINCTURE OF TURKEY CORN.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Thirteen ounces.

Dose—Half to three drams.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TURKEY CORN.

Fluid Extract of Turkey Corn.....	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Blue Flag	One ounce.
Syrup.....	Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

Corydalin Eight grains.

Hydrastin Ten grains.

Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. An excellent alterative in syphilis.

Corydalin..... Two grains.

Xanthoxylin Six grains.

Make into three powders. Used as an alterative in syphilitic and scrofulous affections.

Crocus Sativus.

Saffron.

Common names — COMMON SAFFRON, SPANISH SAFFRON.

Saffron is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, and is much cultivated in some parts of Europe. The stigmas of the flower are the official parts of the plant.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emmenagogue and diaphoretic. Has been of benefit in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, chlorosis, hysteria, and in suppression of the menstrual discharge. It is a well-known domestic remedy in promoting the eruption in exanthematous diseases. It imparts color and flavor to officinal tinctures.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Twenty to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

INFUSION OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract..... Two drams.
 Water One pint.

Dose — One to three ounces.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract..... Five drams.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Nineteen drams.
 Syrup..... Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

Croton Eleuteria.*Cascarilla.*

Common name — SEASIDE BALSAM.

This shrub grows wild in the West Indies. The bark is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A pleasant and gentle aromatic and tonic; employed in dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, flatulent colic, and other cases of debility of the stomach and bowels, and to arrest vomiting. Cascarilla counteracts the tendency of cinchona to produce nausea.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Twenty to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, sixty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One and a half to two drams.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Three to five drams.

ALKALINE INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Carbonate of Potassa	Two drams.
Water	Thirteen ounces.

Dose— One dram, as an antacid and tonic.

COMPOUND WINE OF CASCARILLA.

Fluid Extract of Cascarilla	One and a half ounces.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	One ounce.
Essence of Cinnamon	Two drams.
White Wine	Twenty-nine ounces.

Dose— One ounce, four times a day.

Cucumis Colocynthis.

Colocynth.

Common names—BITTER APPLE, BITTER CUCUMBER.

Native of Northern Africa. The fruit, deprived of its rind, is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Colocynth is a powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic, exciting inflammation of the mucous membranes of the intestines, causing severe griping, vomiting and bloody discharges. From its powerful and harsh action it is rarely used alone. It is principally useful in passive dropsy, in cerebral derangements, and for the purpose of overcoming torpid conditions of the biliary and digestive systems.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Five to thirteen drops.
Solid Extract of Colocynth	“ Five to fifteen grains.
Solid Ext. of Colocynth Compound	“ Two to thirty grains.
Pills of Colocynth Compound	Three grains each.
Pills of Col. Compound and Hyoseyamus	Three grains each.
Pills of Colocynth and Blue Pill	Three grains each.
Pills of Colocynth and Calomel	Three grains each.

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Oil Anise	One dram.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces

Dose — One-third to one dram.

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND BLUE MASS.

Blue Mass.....	Five grains.
Solid Extract Colocynth Compound	Five grains.
Oil of Caraway	Two drops.

Make into two pills. These constitute an active cathartic.

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND CALOMEL.

Solid Extract of Colocynth Compound..	Forty-eight grains.
Mild Chloride of Mercury.....	One scruple.

Divide into twenty pills. Two or three will generally act as a cathartic.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS.

Solid Extract Colocynth Compound	One and a half drams.
Oxide of Antimony	Half dram.

Mix and divide into thirty pills. *Dose* — Two or three.

PILLS OF COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Solid Extract of Colocynth Compound..	One scruple.
Solid Extract of Jalap	One and a half scruples.
Powder of Scammony Compound.....	Ten grains.
Mild Chloride of Mercury.....	Ten grains.
Tartrate of Antimony and Potash	One grain.
Soap	Five grains.
Oil of Cinnamon	Four drops.

Mix and divide into fifteen pills. *Dose* — One, two or three, to be taken at bed time. — *Dr. Meigs.*

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND HYOSCYAMUS.

Solid Extract of Colocynth Compound.. Two parts.

Extract Hyoscyamus One part.

Divide into three grain pills. Colocynth is deprived of its griping properties by combination with Extract of Hyoscyamus.

COLOCYNTH COMPOUND.

Composed of Colocynth, Aloes, Scammony, Soap and Cardamom.

Curcuma Longa.

Turmeric.

Common name--CURCUMA.

Native of the East Indies and Cochin-China. The rhizoma is the official part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant aromatic, tonic and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, also employed in debilitated states of the stomach, intermittent fever and dropsy.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose—Two to three drams.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twelve ounces.

Dose—One to one and a half ounces.

INFUSION OF TURMERIC.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Two to four ounces.

Cypripedium Pubescens.

Ladies' Slipper.

Common names — NERVE ROOT, MOCCASIN ROOT, INDIAN SHOE, BLEEDING HEART, AMERICAN VALERIAN.

This is an indigenous plant. The fibrous roots are the parts used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, nervine, anti-spasmodic. Employed in nervous headache, nervous irritability and excitability, hysteria, neuralgia, morbid condition of the nervous system, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Five to fifteen grains.
Cypripedin	“ Two to four grains.
Pills.....	“ Two grains.

TINCTURE OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

COMPOUND PILLS OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Solid Extract of Ladies' Slipper.....	Twelve grains.
Solid Extract of Hops.....	Twelve grains.
Solid Extract of Lettuce.....	Four grains.

Make into six pills. *Dose* — One to two.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF LADIES' SLIPPER.

Fluid Extract of Ladies' Slipper	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Pleurisy Root	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Skunk Cabbage	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Scullcap	One ounce.

Dose—Half to one dram, three times a day.

To allay irritability or excitability of the nervous system, to relieve spasms, and to produce sleep in restless, waking or excited condition.

MIXTURE OF LADIES' SLIPPER, CATNIP AND SCULLCAP.

Fluid Extract of Ladies' Slipper	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Catnip	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Scullcap	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One and a half to three drams. For sick and nervous headache, not dependent on acid stomach.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

Wormseed.

Common names—JERUSALEM OAK, STINKING WEED, WORM GOOSEFOOT.

An indigenous perennial plant, growing in almost all parts of the United States, but most vigorously and abundantly in the Southern section. All parts of the plant are occasionally employed; but the globular unexpanded flowers, commonly called seeds, only are strictly official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Wormseed is one of our most efficient anthelmintics, and is thought to be particularly adapted to the expulsion of the round worms in children. A dose of it is usually given before breakfast in the morning, and at bed time in the evening, for three or four days successively, and then followed by some brisk cathartic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One to two drams.

INFUSION OF WORMSEED.

Fluid Extract of Wormseed.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel.	Two drams.
Water.....	Seven ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF WORMSEED.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Six ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

Comptonia Asplenifolia.*Sweet Fern.*

Common names — SWEET BUSH, FERN GALE, SPLEENWORT BUSH, SWEET FERRY.

A shrubby, indigenous plant, found in the Northern and Middle States, growing in thin, sandy soils, or dry, rocky woods. The entire plant possesses a spicy, aromatic odor, when bruised, and an aromatic, astringent, bitterish taste.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent and alterative. Used in diarrhea, dysentery, hæmoptysis, leucorrhea, debility succeeding fevers, and in rachitis; is a valuable auxiliary in the summer-complaint of children.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One-quarter to one dram.

SYRUP OF SWEET FERN.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF SWEET FERN.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

Convallaria Multiflora.*Solomon's Seal.*

This plant grows on the sides of meadows, high banks, woods and mountains, in the Northern and Eastern States and Canada. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent; of much value in leucorrhea, menorrhagia, female debility and pectoral affections. An infusion will be found of great efficacy in irritable conditions of the intestines, as well as in chronic inflammations of these parts, especially when attended with burning sensations, pain, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Two to six drams.
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INFUSION OF SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Four to eight ounces.

Coptis Trifolia.*Gold Thread.*

Common names — MOUTH ROOT, YELLOW ROOT, CANKER ROOT.

The root of *Coptis Trifolia*, a small evergreen plant, found in the more Northern part of both Continents, in wet and boggy situations.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Bitter tonic. Used in cases where a pure bitter tonic is required; and much used as a gargle in various ulcerations of the mouth.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One-half to one dram.

INFUSION OF GOLD THREAD.

Fluid Extract..... Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Cytisus Scoparius.*Broom Top.*

A large bushy shrub, common to Europe, and cultivated in the United States. It flowers in May and June. The tops, with the buds, are the officinal parts.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

In large doses, emetic and cathartic; in small ones, diuretic; used in dropsy; also to increase the flow of urine; and is said to be especially beneficial in dropsy of the thorax, combined with diseased lungs.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Twenty to thirty drops.

TINCTURE OF BROOM TOP.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF BROOM TOP.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water Fifteen and a half ounces.
Dose — One ounce.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BROOM TOP.

Fluid Extract of Broom Top }
 Fluid Extract of Juniper } Each half ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Dandelion }
 Water Fourteen and a half ounces.
Dose — One to two ounces.

Datura Stramonium.

Stramonium.

Common names — JAMESTOWN WEED, JIMPSON WEED, DEVIL'S APPLE, STINK WEED, APPLE OF PERU.

This is a well-known poisonous weed, growing in all parts of the United States. Almost every part of the plant is possessed of medicinal properties, but the officinal parts are the leaves and seeds.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Narcotic, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, sedative. The properties of Datura resemble those of Atropia. In long continued or large doses, Stramonium causes dilation of the pupil; also, if the extract is applied to the eyebrows or temples, great disturbance of the cerebral functions, delirium and death. It will often act as an anodyne and narcotic when Opium and Belladonna fail. Employed in tetanus, mania, epilepsy, chorea, palsy and various nervous affections. Effectual in many acute pains, as in those arising from chronic diseases or acute uterine affections, etc.

ANTIDOTES.

Evacuation of the stomach by emetics or stomach pump, after which, vinegar and water may be administered, followed by mucilaginous drinks, with strong coffee, and other stimulating cordial, according to the prostration.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Caustic fixed alkalies, or soda and potash, as they have been known to destroy its narcotic powers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> —Two to ten drops.
Solid Extract.....	“ One-half to one grain.
Pills.....	One-half and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Sixteen to sixty drops, gradually increased.

WINE OF STRAMONIUM.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Sherry Wine.....	Twelve ounces.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent	Two ounces.

Dose—Sixteen to sixty drops, and increase.

PILLS OF STRAMONIUM AND LINIMENT FOR NEURALGIA.

Solid Extract	Ten grains.
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Divide into twenty pills. Half an hour before the expected attack, give one pill, and bathe the part with the following liniment until warmth is produced:

Fluid Extract of Capsicum	Half dram.
Gum Camphor	Ten grains.
Crude Iodine.....	Ten grains.
Diluted Alcohol	Two ounces.

Hunton.

COMPOUND PILLS OF STRAMONIUM.

Solid Extract of Stramonium	Four grains.
Solid Extract of Hyoseyamus	Fifteen grains.
Solid Extract of Hop	One dram.
Sulphate of Morphia	One and a half grains.

Mix, and divide into thirty pills.

In all forms of chronic diseases attended with acute pain, where Opium is contra-indicated, this combination may be given with advantage. — *H. Green.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF STRAMONIUM.

Solid Extract of Stramonium	Ten grains.
Solid Extract of Savine	Twenty-five grains.
Powdered Camphor	One dram.
Powdered Seneca	Four scruples.

Make into two-grain pills. *Dose*—Four, three times a day. In rheumatism.

Digitalis Purpurea.

Foxglove.

Common names — PURPLE GLOVE, FAIRY'S GLOVE.

Foxglove has a faint narcotic odor when dried, and a bitter, nauseous taste. It grows wild in the temperate parts of Europe, and in this country is cultivated both as an ornamental plant and for medicinal purposes. The leaves are the parts employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Digitalis is narcotic, sedative and diuretic. Administered in quantities sufficient to bring the system decidedly under its influence it is apt to produce a sense of tightness, or dull weight in the head, vertigo, dimness or other disorders of the vision, and more or less confusion of thought. It sometimes also disturbs the bowels, and excites nausea, or even vomiting. Another and highly important effect is an augmented flow of urine. Besides these effects, digitalis has a remarkable sedative action upon the heart. This is exhibited in the reduction both of the force and frequency of the pulse, which sometimes sinks to fifty, forty, or even thirty strokes in a minute. In

some instances, however, it undergoes little change; in others only becomes irregular; and in some cases, it is said, it has occasioned an increase in frequency. Another peculiarity of digitalis is, that after having been administered in moderate doses for several days, without apparent effect, it sometimes acts suddenly, with an accumulated influence, even endangering life. It is, moreover, very permanent in its operation, which, having once commenced, is maintained for a considerable period, without fresh accessions of medicine. It is prescribed as a sedative in hypertrophy of the heart and in aneurism of the large vessels proceeding from it; in inflammatory diseases; in dropsy, on account of its great diuretic power; in hemorrhage, as a sedative. It is one of those remedies which should never be administered without an accurate knowledge of their medicinal properties.

ANTIDOTES.

Its poisonous effects are best counteracted by a speedy evacuation of the stomach by warm drinks, together with sinapisms to wrists and ankles. The emesis should be followed by a free use of wine, brandy, ammonia and other stimulants.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Salts of iron and lead; tannin and vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	One to ten drops.
Solid Extract	"	Half to one grain.
Pills of Digitalin, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.....	"	One to two.
Pills of Extract Digitalis $\frac{1}{2}$ grain..	"	One to three.
Pills of Extract Digitalis and Squill, U. S. P., 2 grs.	"	Two to four.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Ten to thirty drops, gradually increased to ninety drops.

INFUSION OF FOXGLOVE.

Fluid Extract	Two drams.
Tincture of Cinnamon	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two drams, gradually increased to four drams.

SYRUP OF FOXGLOVE.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce. [ounces.
Syrup	Fifteen and a half

Dose — Half dram, gradually increased.

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

Fluid Extract of Foxglove	Seven minims.
Fluid Extract of Opium	Three minims.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	One dram.
Distilled Water	Two ounces.

Dose — One and a half drams, two or three times a day, in hæmoptosis and incipient phthisis. — *Ellis*.

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND ACETATE OF POTASSA.

Fluid Extract of Foxglove	Forty minims.
Fluid Extract of Opium	Three minims.
Acetate of Potassa	One dram.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	One dram.
Water	Four ounces.

Dose — One to three drams, three times a day.

Dioscorea Villosa.*Wild Yam.*

Common names — CHINA ROOT, DEVIL'S BONES.

This is a slender vine, twining over bushes and fences, in thickets and hedges; common in the southern part of the United States. The root is the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Antispasmodic. In bilious colic it has considerable reputation; by some considered a specific; in cramp of the stomach or painful spasmodic affections of the bowels; in flatulence and borborygmi, and in nausea and vomiting of pregnant women, it is particularly recommended.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Five to thirty drops.
 Dioscorein " One to four grains.

MIXTURE OF WILD YAM AND DOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract of Wild Yam..... }
 Fluid Extract of Dogwood..... } Each one dram.

Dose — Ten to sixty drops.

Used in nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.

MIXTURE OF WILD YAM AND GINGER.

Fluid Extract of Wild Yam. }
 Fluid Extract of Ginger..... } Each one dram.

Dose — Ten to sixty drops.

Used in flatulency.

TINCTURE OF WILD YAM.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.

Dose — Twenty to sixty drops.

INFUSION OF WILD YAM.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two drams to one ounce.

Dipterix Odorata.

Tonka.

Common name — TONQUA BEAN.

A large tree, growing in Guiana. The fruit is an oblong-ovate pod, inclosing a single seed from one to one and a half inches long and two to four lines wide, of a dark-brown color and oily kernel. This seed or bean is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

An agreeable aromatic odor and bitter, spicy taste; used principally as a flavor to preparations, imparting to them an agreeable aromatic taste.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract

TINCTURE OF TONKA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, eighty-five per cent Fourteen ounces.

Elettaria Cardamomum.

Cardamom.

A native of the mountainous coasts of Malabar, where it grows without cultivation. The fruit, which is the officinal part, is not obtained until the plant is fully grown, which requires four years. It consists of a capsule, containing triangular seeds, of dark brown color.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Very warm, grateful, pungent and aromatic, and form an agreeable addition to bitter infusions, and as an adjuvant to tonic and purgative medicines; used also as a carminative in flatulency and to flavor syrups, tinctures, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Twenty to thirty drops.
 Fluid Extract Compound..... Twenty to thirty drops.

 TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, sixty per cent..... Fourteen ounces.
 Dose — One to two drams.

 COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Fluid Extract Compound Two ounces.
 Alcohol, sixty per cent Fourteen ounces.
 Dose — One to two drams.

 SYRUP OF CARDAMOM.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Syrup Fifteen ounces.
 Dose — Two to four drams.

 CARDAMOM COMPOUND.

Composed of Cardamom, Caraway, Cinnamon and Cochineal.

Epigæa Repens.
Trailing Arbutus.

Common names — GRAVEL PLANT, GROUND LAUREL, MAY FLOWER, WINTER PINK.

The Arbutus grows in sandy woods and rocky soils, generally preferring the sides of hills, with a northern exposure. Its flowers exhale a rich, spicy fragrance, appearing in early spring. The leaves are the parts used.

 MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diuretic and astringent. Highly beneficial in gravel and all diseases of the urinary organs. It is prepared and administered in the same way as uva ursi and buchu. It acts similarly, and has given relief in cases where these have failed.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF ARBUTUS.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.
 Dose — Two to four ounces

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ARBUTUS.

Fluid Extract of Arbutus Half ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Queen of the Meadow . . . Half ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Dwarf Elder Half ounce.
 Holland Gin One pint.
 Water One pint.
 Honey Four ounces.

Dose — Two ounces repeated three times a day, or oftener if required, in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, suppression of urine, and other disorders of the urinary organs. — *King.*

Erechthites Hieracifolius.

Fire Weed.

Is an indigenous plant, growing rank in recent clearings, and particularly in those that have been burned over. It flowers from June to July. Herb and root both employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent and alterative. Has reputation in diseases of the mucous tissues of the lungs, stomach and bowels, in the treatment of cholera and dysentery, and in the summer complaints of children.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One half to one dram.

INFUSION OF FIRE WEED.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water..... Fifteen ounces

Dose— One to two ounces.

Erigeron Philadelphicum.**Erigeron Heterophyllum.***Fleabane.*

These two species are included under one head, as they grow together, and are indiscriminately employed; both are officinal, and known as one article, and are found abundant in various parts of the United States. The whole herb is used, and should be collected when in flower, in July or August.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diuretic, astringent and tonic. Used in affections of the bladder and kidneys, in gravel and other nephritic diseases, and has also been used advantageously in dropsy, gout and diabetes.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*— One to three drams.

INFUSION OF FLEABANE.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose— Two ounces every three hours.

Ergota.*Ergot. The Diseased Seeds of Secale Cereale.*

It is uncertain how far its peculiar medical properties may depend upon the morbid substance of the grain or on the fungous matter associated with it.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Nareotic, styptic and ecboic. Used on account of its power of promoting uterine contraction in languid natural labors. A dangerous poison if taken into the body mixed with food, producing violent spasmodic convulsions, and dry gangrene; if taken in very large doses, giddiness, headache and flushed face are produced, together with pain and spasms in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, with colic, purging, and a sense of weight and weariness of the limbs. In pregnant women it is found to excite uterine action in a very remarkable manner, bringing on abortion, or facilitating parturition; hence, *ergot* is called, by Dr. Pereira, a parturifacient. In medicine it is extensively employed to promote uterine pains during the process of parturition, to produce the expulsion of the placenta, contraction of the uterus, and to stop uterine hemorrhage. To a more limited extent it has been used, and, as it is said, with advantage, in epistaxis, hemoptysis, hematuria and hematemesis, to expel clots and polypus from the uterus, leucorrhœa, puerperal convulsions and amenorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	One-half to one dram.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Two to four drams.	

INFUSION OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Two ounces to be repeated every twenty minutes.	

WINE OF ERGOT — U. S. P.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Sherry Wine	Thirteen ounces.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent	One ounce.
<i>Dose</i> —Two to four drams in cases of labor; for other purposes, one to two drams.	

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

MIXTURE OF ERGOT.

Fluid Extract of Ergot One dram.

Fluid Extract of Cubebs One ounce.

Tincture of Cinnamon Half dram.

Dose — Twenty to forty drops, in gonorrhea and gleet. — *Ryan*.**Eugenia Pimenta.***Pimento. (Allspice.)*

An evergreen tree, twenty-five feet in height. A native of South America, Mexico and the West India Islands; also abundant in Jamaica. The unripe berries are the officinal part. They are gathered just before maturity, after having attained their full size, and thoroughly dried in the sun. When the tree is in blossom, it emits a most delightful fragrance.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A warm aromatic stimulant and carminative, and may be employed where such agents are indicated. Used in medicine chiefly as an adjuvant to purgatives and tonics to cover their taste and render them acceptable to the stomach.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Ten to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF PIMENTO

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, seventy-five per cent..... Fourteen ounces.

Used as a local application in chilblains.

INFUSION OF PIMENTO.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose— One to two ounces.

Euonymus Atropurpureus.*Wahoo.*

Common names — BURNING BUSH, SPINDLE-TREE, BITTER ASH, INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

A small shrub or bush, growing in woods and thickets, in many portions of the United States. The bark of the root, which has a bitter and somewhat unpleasant taste, is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic and expectorant; successfully used in intermittents, dyspepsia, torpid state of the liver, constipation. dropsy and pulmonary affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*— One to two drams.

TINCTURE OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.

Dose— Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounce

Dose— One to two ounces.

INFUSION OF WAHOO.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.*Boneset.*

Common names — THOROUGHWORT, CROSSWORT, VEGETABLE ANTIMONY, INDIAN SAGE, FEVERWORT.

Indigenous; abounding in most parts of the United States. The tops and leaves are the medicinal portions.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic, and in large doses, emetic and aperient. Used in colds, fevers, catarrhs, remittent and intermittent fevers, typhoid-pneumonia, dropsy, dyspepsia, and general debility. The *Eupatorin* is a most powerful diuretic; used with excellent effect in all chronic urinary disorders.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Solid Extract.....	“ Five to twenty grains.
Eupatorin.....	“ One to two grains.
Pills	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BONESET.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BONESET.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — (To be taken *ad libitum*) Two to four ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BONESET.

Fluid Extract of Boneset	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Cascarella.....	One dram.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to three ounces.

SYRUP OF BONESET.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Four drams to one ounce.

Eupatorium Purpureum.*Queen of the Meadow.*

Common names — TRUMPET WEED, PURPLE BONESET, JOE PYE.

Grows in low places, flowering in August and September. The root is the part employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The root is bitter, astringent, stimulant and powerfully diuretic. Useful in all diseases of the urinary organs, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, and female weaknesses and obstructions. It is thought by some to be a solvent of the stone, and esteemed an unfailing remedy in gravely complaints.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One to three drams.
Eupurpurin	“ Three to four grains.

SYRUP OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Eupurpurin Three grains.
 Geraniin..... Two grains.
 Pulverized Nux Vomica One-tenth grain.

Divide into two powders. One may be given every four hours daily in renal affections.

Eupurpurin Two scruples.
 Xanthoxylin One scruple.
 Stryehnia..... One grain.

Make twenty powders. *Dose* — One, three or four times a day in suppression of the urine, torpor or paralysis of the kidneys or bladder, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, etc.

Galipea Officinalis.

Angustura.

Grows abundantly on the mountains of Carony, and is well known at the Missions near Orinoco, upwards of two hundred miles from the ocean, flourishing on high lands, from six hundred to one thousand feet above the level of the sea. Its blossoms are white, and appear in vast profusion in August and September. The bark is the official part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, tonic, and in large doses cathartic. It has the reputation of being peculiarly efficacious in bilious diarrhea and dysentery; also in dyspeptic cases where a tonic is indicated.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Ten to thirty drops.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA.

Fluid Extract Half ounce. [ozs.
 Water Fifteen and a half

Dose — Half to one ounce.

Galium Aparine.

Cleavers.

Common names — GOOSE GRASS, MILKSWEET, CLOBBER GRASS, POOR ROBIN, CATCHWEED, BEDSTRAW, GRAVEL GRASS, SAVOYAN.

Common in Europe and the United States, growing in moist places, along banks of rivers and streams. Flowers from June to September.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Valuable as a refrigerant and diuretic, and beneficial in many diseases of the urinary organs, as suppression of urine, calculous affections, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and in the scalding of urine in gonorrhea.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Diseases of a passive character on account of its refrigerant and sedative effects on the system, but may be used in fevers and all acute diseases.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One to two drams.

INFUSION CLEAVERS.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces. Used also as a wash for freckles and other cutaneous eruptions.

Galla.

Galls.

Common name — NUTGALLS.

A morbid excrescence upon the *Quercus infectoria* or Gall Oak, which is found throughout Asia Minor, from Archipelago to Persia, and also the middle latitudes of Asia. An insect pierces the tree and deposits its egg; a small tumor soon grows, from which the larva, upon becoming a fly, escapes by eating its way out. The galls are in perfection when fully developed, just before the egg is hatched.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful astringent, but little employed internally, though sometimes used in chronic dysentery and chronic diarrhea in the form of infusion. They are advantageously used as an astringent gargle, lotion or injection; also used as an ointment in hemorrhoidal affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* — One-quarter to half a dram.

TINCTURE OF GALLS.

Fluid Extract of Galls. Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to four drams.

INFUSION OF GALLS.

Fluid Extract of Galls. One ounce.

Water. Fifteen ounces.

Used as a gargle, wash or injection.

Gaultheria Procumbens.

Wintergreen.

Common names — PARTRIDGE BERRY, DEER BERRY, TRAILING GAULTHERIA, GROUSE BERRY, GROUND JAY, BOX BERRY, MOUNTAIN TEA.

A small, shrubby evergreen plant, growing from Maine to Florida, and westward to Kentucky; flowers from June to October. The leaves are the officinal part, though all parts of the plant are used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, aromatic and astringent. Used as an astringent in chronic mucous discharges, as an emmenagogue, as a stimulant in debility; also as a carminative in flatulent colic of infants.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF WINTERGREEN.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water. Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to three ounces.

Gelseminum Sempervirens.

Yellow Jessamine.

Common names — WILD JESSAMINE, BIGNONIA, WOODBINE.

The Yellow Jessamine abounds throughout the Southern States, and is extensively cultivated as an ornamental vine. The root is the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is an excellent febrifuge; has proved efficacious in nervous and bilious headache, colds, pneumonia, hemorrhage and chorea; though it is in fevers especially in which its efficacy has been mostly observed. It is said to subdue in from two to twenty hours the most formidable

and complicated as well as the most simple fever incident to our country and climate; quieting all nervous irritability and excitement, equalizing the circulation, promoting perspiration, rectifying the secretions, without causing nausea, vomiting or purging, and is adapted to any stage of the disease. May be used in all forms of neuralgia, nervous headache, toothache and lockjaw or tetanus.

ANTIDOTES.

When an over-dose has been taken, the proper antidotes are brandy, quinine, or aromatic spirits of ammonia, and when indicated, tincture of opium.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose —	Three to twenty drops.
Gelseminin.....	“	One-half to two grains.

TINCTURE OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, seventy per cent.....	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Ten to sixty drops, and increase.	

Gentiana Lutea.

Gentian.

This plant grows among the Appenines, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and in other mountainous regions of Europe. The root is the part used in medicine. It is of the highest antiquity, and is said to have derived its name from Gentius, king of Illyria.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a valuable tonic, adapted to those cases requiring the use of pure or simple bitters. It excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and may be used in all cases of disease dependent on pure debility of the digestive organs, or requiring a general tonic. It

has proved useful in dyspepsia, gout, hysteria, scrofula, intermittent fever, diarrhea and worms, but is rather applicable to the condition of the stomach and system generally, than to any specific disease.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Febrile disorders. Inflammatory conditions of the gastro-intestinal membrane.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Gentian *Dose* — One-half to one dram.
 Fluid Extract of Gentian Compound.. " One-half to one dram.
 Solid Extract " Three to fifteen grains.
 Pills of Ext. Gentian Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent.. . . . Twelve ounces.
Dose — One to four drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract Compound Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Two to four drams.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb. Two ounces.
 Fluid Extract of Gentian Half ounce. [ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Thirteen and a half
Dose — Half to two ounces.

SYRUP OF GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup. Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

WINE OF GENTIAN COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract of Gentian	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Chinchona	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Canella	One dram.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Four and a half ounces.
Sherry Wine	Thirty-six ounces.
A stomachic bitter. <i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

PILLS OF GENTIAN AND IRON.

Solid Extract of Gentian	Two scruples.
Quevenne's Iron	One scruple.
Divide into twenty pills. <i>Dose</i> — One, three times a day.	

PILLS OF GENTIAN AND SULPHATE OF IRON.

Sulphate of Iron	One dram.
Solid Extract of Gentian	Sufficient.
Divide into thirty pills. One to be taken morning, noon and night.	
In dyspepsia, etc.	

GENTIAN COMPOUND.

Compounded of Gentian, Orange Peel, Cloves, Canella and Red Saunders.

Geranium Maculatum.*Cranesbill.*

Common names — STORKSBILL, SORMENTILLA, SPOTTED GERANIUM, CROWFOOT, ALUM ROOT.

This is an indigenous plant, growing in all parts of the United States, in open woods, and flowering from April to June. The root is official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful astringent. Used in chronic diarrhea, cholera infantum, hemorrhages, etc. Dr. Bigelow speaks of it as a powerful astringent. Very similar to kino and catechu, and a useful substitute for the more

expensive articles. It forms an excellent local application as a gargle in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth, and is adapted to the treatment of such discharges as continue from debility after the removal of their exciting causes. The absence of unpleasant taste, and all other offensive qualities, renders it peculiarly serviceable in the cases of infants, and of persons with very delicate stomachs.

Geraniin is a superior agent in the first and second stages of dysentery, diarrhea and cholera morbus. It forms an excellent application to bleeding wounds and in epistaxis.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	Half to one dram.
Solid Extract	"	Three to fifteen grains.
Geraniin	"	One to five grains.
Pills of Geraniin		One grain each.
Pills of Ext. Geranium		Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Fourteen ounces
<i>Dose</i> —Two and a half drams to one ounce.	

INFUSION OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One to two ounces.	

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract of Cranesbill	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Witch Hazel.....	Half ounce.
Water.....	Thirty ounces.

This forms an efficacious astringent wash in aphthous and other diseases of the mouth and throat when unaccompanied by inflammation; it is also useful as an injection in leucorrhœa, prolapsus ani, and prolapsus uteri. — *J. K.*

SYRUP OF CRANESBILL.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup.....	Fourteen ounces

Dose — Four drams.

Geraniin	Ten grains.
Dioscorein	Ten grains.
Caulophyllin	Ten grains.

Dose — Six grains to an adult every fifteen to twenty minutes in diarrhea and cholera morbus when much pain and flatulency are present.

Geum Rivale

Avens Root.

Common names — WATER AVENS, PURPLE AVENS, THROAT ROOT.

Indigenous to the United States; grows in moist meadows and localities; flowers from June to August. The green plant possesses medicinal properties; the root is the official part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and astringent. Used in numerous diseases, as chronic hemorrhages, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, phthisis, congestions of the abdominal viscera, intermittents, ulcerations, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
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INFUSION OF AVENS ROOT.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Gillenia Trifoliata.

Indian Physic.

Common names — BOWMAN'S ROOT, AMERICAN IPECAC, MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT, INDIAN HIPPO.

This is an indigenous plant, growing from Canada to Florida, east of the Alleghany mountains. The bark of the root is used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is used the same as Ipecac, to which refer.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....	{	Dose — As an expectorant, four to twelve drops.
		" As an emetic, one-quarter to one-half dram.

TINCTURE OF INDIAN PHYSIC.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Six ounces.

Dose — Ten to twenty drops, and one to two drams.

SYRUP OF INDIAN PHYSIC.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Syrup Seven ounces.

Dose — Quarter to half a dram, and two to four drams.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra.

Liquorice Root.

Common names — SWEETWOOD, SPANISH ROOT.

This plant inhabits Southern Europe and some parts of Asia; principally imported from Spain and Sicily. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emollient, demulcent and nutritive. Acting upon the mucous surfaces it lessens irritation, which renders it beneficial in coughs, catarrhs, irritation of the urinary organs, and pains of the intestines in diarrhea.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — One to four drams.
 Solid Extract..... " *Ad libitum.*

SYRUP OF LIQUORICE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Sixteen ounces.
 Syrup..... Thirty-two ounces.
Dose — One-half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF LIQUORICE ROOT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Water..... Fourteen ounces.
Dose — One to four ounces.

Gossypium Herbaceum:

Cotton.

A native of tropical America. The long staple, including the varieties of sea-island, black seed, grows best in the lower country, and the short staple or upland green seed in the upper district. The bark of the root is the active medicinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emmenagogue, parturient and abortive. It acts with as much efficiency and more safety than ergot. It operates without pain or gastric disturbance, producing no other effect than the excitation of the menstrual secretions, except perhaps some degree of anodyne influence. It is an excellent remedy in the treatment of chlorotic and anæmic females.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Four drams.

INFUSION OF COTTON.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Water..... Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to five ounces.

Gnaphalium Margaritaceum.*Life Everlasting.*

Grows in dry hills and woods throughout the United States. From one to two feet in height; flowers in July. The leaves are the parts used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Anodyne, astringent and pectoral. Beneficial in diarrhœa, dysentery, and in pulmonary affection; externally in sprains, bruises, boils, painful swellings, etc. Said to promote sleep when applied externally to the head, even in cases where hops have failed.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Half to two drams.

TINCTURE OF LIFE EVERLASTING.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Fourteen ounces.

For external use, washes, etc.

INFUSION OF LIFE EVERLASTING.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to three ounces; and for washes, etc.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Logwood.

This tree, occasionally reaching forty or fifty feet in height, is a native of tropical America, and has become naturalized in many of the West India islands. The dingy, cherry-red inner wood is the part used in medicine and the arts.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and astringent, without any irritating properties. It does not constipate nor so readily disorder the digestive organs as many other astringents, hence its use may be continued for a longer period. It may be employed as an astringent to control diarrhea and other fluxes, hemorrhages and excessive night sweats. The mildness of this drug gives it a preference over many others in the treatment of the diarrheas of children. When the constitution is broken down by disease, dissipation or the excessive use of mercury, the extract of logwood, used freely in connection with other treatment, will be found highly beneficial. In chronic diarrheas and dysenteries it not only gives tone to the digestive organs, but to the system generally.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Mineral acids, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose — Half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	" five to thirty grains.
Pills.....	Two grains each.

INFUSION OF LOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract.....	Half ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Four drams every three or four hours in cholera and diarrhea. — *Ellis*.

MIXTURE OF LOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract..... Three drams.

Tincture of Catechu Two drams.

• Water Seven ounces.

Dose—Half ounce, once in two or three hours, in the advanced stage of diarrhea and dysentery.

COMPOUND WINE OF LOGWOOD.

Fluid Extract of Logwood..... Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Black Hellebore..... Two ounces.

Fluid Extract Helonias..... Two ounces.

Sherry Wine..... Eighteen ounces.

Dose—Half to two ounces, three times a day. Cathartic, tonic and emmenagogue; useful in chlorosis, amenorrhea, and some forms of dysmenorrhea.

Hamamelis Virginica.*Witch Hazel.*

Common names—STRIPED ALDER, WINTER BLOOM, SNAPPING HAZEL-NUT, SPOTTED ALDER.

An indigenous shrub, from five to fifteen feet high, growing in almost all sections of the United States. It is remarkable for the late appearance of its flowers, which expand in September and October, and continue until it becomes very cold in the winter. The fruit ripens in the following autumn, and is often mingled on the same plant with the new blossoms. The bark and leaves are the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Witch Hazel is tonic, astringent and sedative; used in hemoptysis, hematemesis, and other hemorrhages, as well as in diarrhea, dysentery, and excessive mucous discharges; in incipient phthisis, in which it is supposed to possess an anodyne influence, also for sore mouth, painful tumors.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF WITCH HAZEL.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Four drams every five minutes in cases of epistaxis.

SYRUP OF WITCH HAZEL.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

WASH IN TINEA CAPITIS.

Fluid Extract of Witch Hazel One ounce.

Fluid Extract of Bayberry One ounce.

Sesqui-carbonate of Potassa Fifteen grains.

Water Eight ounces.

Wash the affected parts twice a day with a solution of castile soap, and after thoroughly drying them, apply the above lotion. — *D. E. Smith.*

Hedeoma Pulegioides.

American Pennyroyal.

Common names — SQUAW MINT, TICK WEED, STINKING BALM.

A well-known plant growing particularly in limestone countries, common to all parts of the United States. Flowers from June to October — the herb is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, used in flatulent colic and sick stomach, or to qualify the action of other medicines. The infusion given warm will promote perspiration, and excite the menstrual discharge.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF PENNYROYAL.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Hot Water Fourteen ounces.

To be taken *ad libitum*, as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Helianthemum Canadense.*Frostwort.*

Common names — FROST WEED, ROCK ROSE, SCROFULA WEED, ROCK PLANT.

It grows throughout the United States, in dry, sandy soils; flowers from May to July. The entire plant is used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent and alterative. Held as valuable in scrofula, secondary syphilis and cutaneous diseases, and as a gargle in scarlatina and aphthous ulcerations.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

SYRUP OF FROSTWORT.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose — Four to eight drams.

INFUSION OF FROSTWORT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Used as a gargle in scarlatina and aphthous ulcerations, and as a wash in cutaneous diseases.

Helleborus Niger.

Black Hellebore.

Common name — CHRISTMAS ROSE.

A native of the mountainous regions of southern and temperate Europe, entirely distinct from Hellebore of the ancients. The fibres of the roots are the portions usually recommended for medicinal use.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Black Hellebore is a drastic hydragogue, possessed of emmenagogue powers, which by some are ascribed to a specific tendency to the uterus, by others are supposed to depend solely on the purgative property. In over doses it produces inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes, with violent vomiting, hypercatharsis, vertigo, cramp and convulsions, which sometimes ends in death. In medicinal doses it is a drastic cathartic, diuretic, anthelmintic and emmenagogue. This medicine was formerly employed in mania, melancholy, amenorrhea, dropsy, epilepsy, various cutaneous affections and verminous diseases, but seldom used at present. It is highly esteemed by some practitioners as an emmenagogue.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to twenty drops.
Solid Extract	“ One to five grains.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.	

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Tincture of Black Hellebore	Half ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh.	One ounce.
Tincture of Spanish Flies	Two drams.
<i>Dose</i> — Thirty drops three times a day as an emmenagogue.	

INFUSION OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract Two drams.

Water One pint.

Dose — One ounce repeated every four hours until it operates.

COMPOUND WINE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract of Black Hellebore. One ounce.

Fluid Extract of Wormwood Two ounces.

White Wine Four pints.

Dose — Half to one dram.

Brunner.

COMPOUND PILLS OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Solid Extract of Black Hellebore Five grains.

Calomel Five grains.

Powdered Ipecac. Three grains.

Syrup of Ginger Sufficient.

Mix, and make four pills. Two to be taken every four hours till a full purgation is caused.

Ainslie.

OINTMENT OF BLACK HELLEBORE

Solid Extract of Black Hellebore One dram.

Lard One ounce.

Mix.

Application for obstinate herpatic eruptions. — *Soubicran.*

Helonias Dioica.

False Unicorn.

Common names — STARWORT, DEVIL'S BIT, DROOPING STARWORT, COLIC ROOT, BLAZING STAR.

This plant is indigenous to the United States, abundant in some of the Western States, growing in woodlands, meadows and moist situations. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diuretic and vermifuge. It is beneficial in dyspepsia, loss of appetite and colic. It exercises a marked curative influence on diseases of the uterus and its appendages, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and predisposition to miscarriage. Prof. Ives recommends it as efficient in checking nausea and vomiting. Ecboic properties have also been ascribed to this medicine.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. Dose — One to three drams.
Helonin. “ One-half to one grain.

TINCTURE OF FALSE UNICORN.

Fluid Extract. Four ounces.
Alcohol, sixty per cent. Twelve ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF FALSE UNICORN.

Fluid Extract. Four ounces.
Syrup. Twelve ounces
Dose — Half to one ounce.

Hepatica Americana.

Liverwort.

Common names — LIVER LEAF, KIDNEY LIVER LEAF.

An indigenous plant, growing in woods, upon the sides of hills and mountains. The leaves resist the cold of winter, and the flowers appear early in the spring. The whole plant is used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Liverwort is a very mild demulcent tonic, and astringent. Supposed by some to possess diuretic and deobstruent virtues. It has been employed with success in lactic, hepatic and pulmonary com-

plaints, and attracted considerable attention as a remedy in hemoptysis and deep-seated coughs. This drug may be administered with advantage in the incipient or convalescent stages of diarrhea and dysentery.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — Two to three drams.

INFUSION OF LIVERWORT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water. Fourteen ounces.

To be taken *ad libitum*.

SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Syrup..... Thirteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Humulus Lupulus.

Hop.

The Hop is a native of North America and Europe. The part of the plant used, as well in the preparation of malt liquors as in medicine, is the fruit or strobiles.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Hops are tonic and moderately narcotic, and have been recommended in diseases of local and general debility, associated with morbid vigilance, or other nervous derangement. Useful in dyspepsia and the nervous tremors, wakefulness and delirium of drunkards. The Lupulin is a powerful antaphrodisiac, composer of the genital organs, and quieter of painful erections. In a large number of cases of chordee, dependent upon gonorrhea, lupulin quieted the erethisms in four-fifths

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	Five to twenty grains.
Lupulin.....	Six to ten grains.

TINCTURE OF HOPS.

Fluid Extract.....	Five ounces.
Alcohol, sixty per cent.....	Twenty-seven ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

INFUSION OF HOPS.

Fluid Extract.....	Four drams.
Water.....	Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

MIXTURE OF HOPS.

Fluid Extract of Hops.....	Six and a half drams.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel.....	One dram.
Syrup.....	One ounce.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent.....	One ounce.
Water.....	Seven ounces.

Dose — Three to six drams.

TINCTURE OF LUPULIN.

Lupulin.....	Four ounces.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent.....	Two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days and filter through paper. *Dose* — One to two drams, in mucilage or sweetened water.

Fifteen to thirty grains of Lupulin, triturated with white sugar, has been found extremely efficacious in priapism, chordee and spermatorrhea, acting as an anaphrodisiac. — *M. Debout.*

Hydrangea Arborescens.

Hydrangea.

Common names — WILD HYDRANGEA, SEVEN-BARKS.

The Hydrangea grows abundantly in the Southern, Middle and Western States. The root is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

This plant was introduced to the medical profession by Dr. S. W. Butler, of Burlington, N. J., as a remedy for the removal of calculus or stony deposits in the bladder, and for relieving the excruciating pain attendant on the passage of a calculus through the urethra. The power of curing stone in the bladder is not claimed for it; it is only while the deposits are small, when in that form of the disease known as gravel, that it is an efficient remedy; then by removing the nucleus, which if allowed to remain in the organ would increase in size and form stone, the disease is averted. Employed at this stage it is said to have proved beneficial in every instance; and as many as one hundred and twenty calculi have been known to come from one person under the use of this remedy. The effect, says Dr. Butler, is to remove, by its own specific action on the bladder, such deposits as may be contained in that viscus, provided they are small enough to pass through the urethra.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF HYDRANGEA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water. Fifteen ounces.
 Dose — Two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF HYDRANGEA.

Fluid Extract Six ounces.
 Syrup. Ten ounces.
 Dose — Two to four drams.

Hydrastis Canadensis.

Golden Seal.

Common names — YELLOW ROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY, INDIAN PAINT.

It is found in different parts of the United States and Canadas, though it is most abundant west of the Alleghanies. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Used in dyspepsia, chronic affections of the nervous coats of the stomach, erysipelas, remittent, intermittent and typhoid fevers, torpor of the liver, and where tonics are required. In combination with Geranium it forms an efficient remedy in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

The Hydrastin is a tonic, with an especial action on diseased mucous tissues, and particularly beneficial during convalescence from exhausting diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Half to two drams.
Solid Extract	“ Two to five grains.
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	“ Half to five grains.
Hydrastin (Neutral)	“ Two to six grains.
Hydrastina (Alkaloid)	“ One to five grains.
Pills of Hydrastin (Neutral)	One grain each.
Pills of Hydrastina	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to six drams.	

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Lobelia	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to two and a half drams.	

LOTION OF GOLDEN SEAL AND ACONITE.

Fluid Extract of Golden Seal.....	Four drams.
Fluid Extract of Aconite	Half dram.
Water	Four ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GOLDEN SEAL.

Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Blue Cohosh.....	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Witch Hazel.....	Half ounce.
Pulverized Alum	One dram.
Honey	Three drams.
Water.....	One pint.

Valuable as a wash or gargle in various forms of sore mouth and ulcerated sore throat.

Hydrastin	Four grains.
Myricin	Four grains.
Xanthoxylin	Four grains.

Make into two-grain powders. Efficacious in jaundice.

Hydrastin	Six grains.
Caulophyllin	Six grains.
Leptandrin	Six grains.

Make into three-grain powders. Excellent in apthæ and ulcerations of the mouth and throat, especially in adults.

Hydrastin	Twenty grains.
Leptandrin	Ten grains.
Podophyllin	Two and a half grains.
Sugar of Milk.....	One dram.

Mix well, and divide into twenty powders. One to be given every two hours. Acts not only as an efficient hepatic stimulant, but also as a tonic to the enfeebled mucous membrane in epidemic dysentery.

— *Prettyman.*

Hyoscyamus Niger.

Henbane.

Common names.—FETID NIGHTSHADE, POISON TOBACCO.

Hyoscyamus is an European herb naturalized in the United States. All the parts are active. The U. S. Pharmacopœia recognizes the seeds and leaves. The root is said to be much more poisonous in the second year than in the first.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Henbane is a powerful narcotic. In medicinal doses it is anodyne, hypnotic, calmative, and antispasmodic; allaying pain, soothing excitation, inducing sleep, and arresting spasms. It also induces dilatation of the pupil. In over doses it occasions sickness, stupor, dimness of sight, a hard pulse, delirium, and coma; until gradually the pulse becoming weak, petechiæ make their appearance, and death ensues. Dissection exhibits inflammation of the stomach and bowels. It does not constipate like opium, on the contrary often proves laxative. In mucous irritability Henbane is peculiarly valuable, being also highly recommended in the delirium and irritable condition of the mucous system, which accompany reaction after the loss of blood. In Europe it is often applied externally in the shape of lotion, cataplasm, or fomentation, to allay pain and irritation, in serofulous or cancerous ulcers, scirrhus or other painful tumors, gouty and rheumatic swellings, and nervous headache. The leaves, in infusion, or the extract dissolved in water, are used as a local application to the eye, before operating for cataract, in order to dilate the pupil. It is usually given in cases where opium disagrees, or where constipation must be avoided. It may be combined with active cathartics, such as scammony, colocynth, aloes, podophyllin, etc., for promoting termina without impairing their energy. It has been used with more or less success in the following diseases: delirium, mania, and other cerebral affections, in cancer of the uterus, puerperal insanity, diseases of the eye, in the cough and dyspœna of phthisis, in hypertrophy of the heart, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

ANTIDOTES.

Emetics, stomach-pump, stimulants, galvanism, and acids are the principal remedies to counteract its poisonous effects.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, tannin, and the vegetable astruents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to twenty drops.
Solid Extract.....	One-half to one grain.
Hyoseyamin.....	One-eighth to one-half grain.
Pills of Extract of Henbane ...	One-quarter, one-half and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

Fluid Extract ...	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent....	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one and a half drams.	

INFUSION OF HENBANE.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water.	One pint.
As a lotion.	<i>Ellis.</i>

COMPOUND PILLS OF HENBANE.

Solid Extract of Henbane.....	Two drams.
Solid Extract of Valerian	Two drams.
Solid Extract of Aconite	One dram.
Sulphate of Quinia.....	One dram.

Mix, and divide into three-grain pills. *Dose* — One pill every two or three hours. Very advantageous in neuralgia, rheumatism, chorea, dysmenorrhœa and affections of a similar character.

PILLS OF HENBANE, OPIUM AND CONIUM.

Solid Extract of Henbane.....	Ten grains.
Solid Extract of Opium	Four grains.
Solid Extract of Conium.....	Fifteen grains.

Make twenty pills. One to be taken every night when an anodyne is required.

PILLS OF HENBANE AND IPECAC.

Solid Extract of Henbane..... Ten grains.

Powdered Ipecac..... Five grains.

Make into ten pills. *Dose* — One, every hour, or until relief is procured, watching the effect. Used in flatulence and irritability of the bowels.

PILLS OF HENBANE AND IRON.

Solid Extract of Henbane..... Half a dram.

Valerianate of Iron..... One dram.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. *Dose* — One, three times a day. Of advantage in all the neuralgic affections of anæmic and debilitated females. — *H. Green.*

Hypericum Perforatum.

Johnswort.

Indigenous to Europe and the United States, growing upon dry localities: flowers from June to August. It possesses a peculiar odor and a balsamic bitterish, astringent taste.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent, sedative and diuretic. Among the complaints for which it may be used are suppression of urine, chronic urinary affections, diarrhœa, dysentery, worms, jaundice, menorrhagia, hysteria, nervous derangements, hemoptysis and other hemorrhages. It may be employed with advantage, externally, to dispel hard tumors, caked breasts, ecchymosis, etc. Its medicinal agency was held in high repute, especially among the ancients; though, perhaps, chiefly regarded as a remedy in wounds and bruises, for which it was employed, both externally and internally. See *Journal of Materia Medica*, vol. 1.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Half to one dram

INFUSION OF JOHNSWORT.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces, and as wash for ulcers, etc.

Hyssopus Officinalis.*Hyssop.*

Inhabits Enrope and this country ; raised principally in the gardens ; it flowers in July. The leaves and tops are the parts used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant, carminative and tonic ; used in chronic catarrhs, asthma, coughs, also as a gargle in quinsy and other sore throats, combined with alum and honey.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One half to two drams.
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INFUSION OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — From one to four ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF HYSSOP.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alum	Half ounce.
Honey	Two ounces.
Water	Twelve ounces.

Used as a gargle.

Inula Helenium.

Elecampane

Common name — SCABWORT.

The Elecampane is common in Europe and in this country, growing along the road sides, in pastures and rich places; flowers from July to September. The root is the officinal part. Should not be used medicinally until the second year of growth, and should then be collected in the fall.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant, and tonic. It has also diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue and expectorant properties. Formerly it was employed in complaints peculiar to females, and is now used considerably in amenorrhea.

The chief use of elecampane is in pulmonary affections, hepatic derangements, atonic state of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, and general debility. Its deobstruent properties have been widely recognized in its administration in chronic engorgement of the abdominal viscera, and dropsy, which so often follows.

Highly recommended, both as an external and internal application in tetter, psora, and other diseases of the skin.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — One-half to one dram.

INFUSION OF ELECAMPANE.

Fluid Extract. One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ELECAMpane.

Fluid Extract of Elecampane . . .	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Foxglove . . .	Three drams.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Three drams.
Fluid Extract of Opium	One and one-half drams.
Syrup	Thirteen ounces.

Dose — One-half to one dram, four to six times a day, in chronic catarrh.

Ipomæa Jalapa.*Jalap.*

The Jalap plant is a native of Mexico, and is found growing at an elevation of nearly six thousand feet above the level of the sea, near Chicanquico and Xalapa, from which last-named city it is generally exported, and from which it has also obtained its name. The tuber is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is an active cathartic, operating briskly, and sometimes painfully upon the bowels, producing copious and watery stools. It is advantageously employed in dropsy, in the treatment of hip disease, and scrofulous affections of the other joints.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Inflammation of the alimentary canal and pelvic organs. During pregnancy and the catamenial periods.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One-quarter to one dram.
Solid Extract	“ Three to eight grains.
Jalapin	“ One to two grains.
Pills of Extract of Jalap.	One grain each.
Pills of Jalapin	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Fluid Extract Six ounces.
 Alcohol, seventy per cent.... Twenty-six ounces.
Dose — One and a half to six drams.

COMPOUND PILLS OF JALAP.

Solid Extract of Jalap..... Half ounce.
 Bitartrate of Potash One ounce.
 Make into one hundred pills. A hydragogue purgative, useful in costiveness, worms and several forms of dropsy. *Dose* — Two to four.

GRIFFITH'S CATHARTIC PILLS

Solid Extract of Jalap..... Seven grains.
 Solid Extract of Rhubarb.... Six grains.
 Soap Half dram.
 Mild Chloride of Mercury.... Twenty-five grains.
 Tartrate of Antimony and
 Potassa..... One and a half grains.
 Water Sufficient.

Divide into twenty-five pills, two of which may be taken at once, and repeated in two hours if necessary.

Iris Florentina.

Orris.

A native of the southern parts of Europe.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Possesses cathartic properties, and, in large doses, acts as an emetic. Chiefly used in compounds, on account of the agreeable odor it imparts.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract—To be used in compounds, at discretion.

Iris Versicolor.

Blue Flag.

Common names — FLAG LILY, FLEUR-DE-LIS, LIVER LILY.

The Blue Flag is found in most parts of the United States, flourishing in low, wet places, bearing large and beautiful flowers. The root is the medicinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A potent remedy in dropsy, scrofula, hepatic, renal and splenic affections. It acts more particularly on the glandular system, and in large doses it evacuates and exhausts the system, acting on the liver, and the alimentary canal throughout, fulfilling most of the indications of mercury. The *Iridin* is extensively used in chronic visceral affections, diseases of the genital organs, rheumatism and dropsy, being also an effective sialogogue in those cases of glandular diseases which seem to resist the action of other means.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Twenty to sixty drops.
Solid Extract.....	One to four grains.
Iridin	Half to five grains.
Pills of Extract of Blue Flag.....	One grain each.
Pills of Iridin	Half and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to four drams.

SYRUP OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to four drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLUE FLAG.

Fluid Extract of Blue Flag.....	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Mandrake	Half dram.
Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica	Two drams.
Alcohol, sixty per cent	Ten and a half drams.

Dose — Ten to twenty drops in water, two or three times a day.

Iridin	Three grains.
Leptandrin.....	Six grains.
Bitartrate of Potassa.....	Twenty grains.

This forms an excellent hydragogue cathartic powder of much value in some forms of dropsy.

Iridin	Three grains.
Podophyllin.....	Three grains.
Xanthoxylin	Three grains.

To be given in grain doses every hour or two. A valuable sialogogue.

Juglans Cinerea.*Butternut.*

COMMON NAMES — WHITE WALNUT, OIL NUT, LEMON WALNUT.

The Butternut grows in Upper and Lower Canada, and throughout the whole northern, eastern and western sections of the United States.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A mild cathartic. Very efficacious in habitual constipation, dysentery and other affections of the bowels. It evacuates without debilitating the alimentary canal. It is much employed as a domestic remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as in other diseases attended with congestion of the abdominal viscera. The *juglandin* answers an admirable purpose as a laxative and cathartic.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Solid Extract	“ Five to twenty grains.
Juglandin	“ One to five grains.

SYRUP OF BUTTERNUT.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BUTTERNUT.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

PILLS OF BUTTERNUT AND JALAP.

Solid Extract of Butternut.....	Seventy-five grains.
Solid Extract of Jalap.....	Forty-five grains.
Soap.....	Ten grains.

Mix and divide into fifteen pills. Three or four at a dose, and more if these do not operate. — *Ellis*.

Juniperus Sabina.*Savine.*

The tops of the plants are officinal. It is a native of the Levant and south of Europe, and is said to grow wild in the neighborhood of our northwestern lakes.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is highly stimulant, increasing most of the secretions, especially those of the skin and uterus, to the latter of which organs it seems to have a peculiar direction; though in cases of pregnancy must be used with caution. Useful in complaints of the kidney, suppression of urine and suppressed menstruation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to thirty drops.
Solid Extract.....	" One to five grains.
Pills	One grain each.

 TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, seventy per cent Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to one and a half drams.

INFUSION OF SAVINE.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
 Water..... Fifteen and a half ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVINE.

Fluid Extract of Savine Four ounces.
 Fluid Extract of Ergot One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Water Pepper..... One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Blue Cohosh.. . . . Two ounces.
 Alcohol, seventy per cent..... Twelve ounces.
Dose — One dram, three or four times a day.

MIXTURE OF SAVINE AND GINGER.

Fluid Extract of Savine Half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Ginger One dram.
 Sulphate of Potassa..... Two drams.
 Water..... Four and a half drams.
Dose — One dram, twice a day in amenorrhea. — *Ellis*.

Juniperus Communis.
Juniper.

Native of Europe, though naturalized in some parts of this country, growing in dry woods and hills, and flowering in May. The berries are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stomachic, carminative and diuretic. The extract is found to stimulate the appetite and digestion. The oil is one of the most powerful diuretics in the materia medica, and, if long continued,

produces irritation of the urinary organs, strangury, etc. The berries act as a healthful stimulant in chronic affections of the bladder, and, particularly, when the tone of this organ is impaired, inducing a retention of urine. They are used chiefly as an adjuvant to more powerful diuretics in dropsical complaints, but have been recommended also in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrh of the bladder, and atonic conditions of the alimentary canal and uterus.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Inflammatory conditions of the system; irritated states of the kidneys and urinary apparatus; congestion and active diseases of the pelvic viscera.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract..... One ounce.

Water..... Seven ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract of Juniper..... Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Broom..... Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion..... Half ounce.

Water..... Fourteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Three to six ounces.

Krameria Triandra.

Rhatany.

This species is a native of Peru, usually growing on the sides of mountains, and flowering throughout the year. It was long known to the natives as a powerful astringent, previous to its discovery in 1780 by Ruiz.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a powerful astringent, with tonic properties. Used internally with advantage in menorrhagia, hematemesis, passive hemorrhages, chronic diarrhea, leucorrhea, chronic mucous discharges and incontinence of urine; also as a local application in prolapsus ani, fissure of the anus and leucorrhea.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Mineral acids, lime-water, solutions of the salts of iron, of the acetate of lead, and iodine; solutions containing gelatin.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Inflammatory states of the alimentary tube; obstinate constipation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract	“ Five to twenty grains.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Two to six drams.

INFUSION OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF RHATANY.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

MIXTURE OF RHATANY AND POPPY.

Fluid Extract of Rhatany	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Poppy	Two drams.
Rose Water.....	Two ounces.
Syrup.....	Two ounces.

Dose — One to two drams in passive hemorrhages and chronic dysentery. — *Fouquier*.

Lactuca Sativa.

Lettuce.

The milky juice of the garden lettuce possesses medicinal as well as sensible properties. The juice is more abundant in the wild than in the cultivated plants.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Calmative, hypnotic and diaphoretic. It may be given as a substitute for opium in checking diarrheas, allaying cough and diminishing pain in rheumatism. It is to be preferred to opium in many cases on account of its freedom from any unpleasant after-effects, as constipation, excitement of the brain, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Half to two drams.
Solid Extract.....	" Two to five grains.
Pills ...	Two grains each.

SYRUP OF LETTUCE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LETTUCE AND POPPY.

Fluid Extract of Lettuce	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Poppy	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Ten ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

MIXTURE OF LETTUCE AND FOXGLOVE.

Fluid Extract of Lettuce	Four drams.
Fluid Extract of Foxglove.....	Thirty-two drops.
Cinnamon Water	One dram.

Dose — Thirty to fifty drops.

Lappa Minor.

Burdock.

Common name — CLOT BURR.

Native of Europe and abundant in the United States. The root is used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Burdock is considered aperient, diaphoretic and sudorific, without irritating properties. Useful in scorbutic, syphilitic, scrofulous, gouty, leprous and nephritic diseases. To prove effectual, its use must be persevered in for a long time. As an ointment, it has been employed with advantage in cutaneous diseases and obstinate ulcers.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — One dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Five to twenty grains.
Pills	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Four drams.

INFUSION OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two ounces.

SYRUP OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half an ounce.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BURDOCK.

Fluid Extract of Burdock	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Dandelion	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Sassafras	One ounce.
Syrup.....	Twenty-seven ounces.

Dose — Half to one and a half ounces.

Leontice Thalictroides.

Blue Cohosh.

Common names — PAPPOOSE BERRY, BLUEBERRY, SQUAW ROOT.

A perennial plant, growing all over the United States, in low, moist, rich grounds. The root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Possessed of diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic properties; is a valuable agent in all chronic uterine diseases; appears to exert an especial influence upon the uterus; has been successfully employed in rheumatism, dropsy, colic, hiccough, epilepsy, uterine leucorrhea, amenorrhea, etc. In decoction blue cohosh is preferable to ergot in expediting delivery, in all those cases where the delay is owing to debility or want of uterine nervous energy, or is the result of fatigue.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Salts of iron; acetate of lead; gelatin; mineral acids, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Fifteen to forty drops.
Solid Extract.....	“ One to five grains.
Caulophyllin.....	“ One-quarter to four grains.
Pills ..	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Thirteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to two drams.	

INFUSION OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One and a half to four ounces.	

SYRUP OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to one and a half drams.	

GARGLE OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract of Blue Cohosh.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	One ounce.
Water.....	Eight ounces.
An effectual wash for aphthous sore mouth and throat.	

MIXTURE OF BLUE COHOSH.

Fluid Extract of Blue Cohosh	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Ergot	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Water Pepper.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Savine	Two ounces.

Dose — Twenty to forty drops two or three times a day. An emmenagogue tincture, useful in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and other uterine affections

Caulophyllin Twelve grains.

Cimicifugin Twelve grains.

Carbonate of Ammonia Twelve grains.

Dose—Six grains. Valuable in the unhealthy condition of the uterus and appendages, and as an anti-spasmodic in epilepsy, rheumatism, hysteria and dropsy.

Caulophyllin Ten grains.

Dioscorein Eight grains.

Dose—Three to six grains in bilious colic and flatulence.

Caulophyllin Twelve grains.

Podophyllin Ten grains.

Muriate of Ammonia Ten grains.

Dose—Three to five grains. Excellent in nephritic diseases, accompanied with pains of a spasmodic character.

Leonurus Cardiaca.

Motherwort, Cardiaca.

An exotic plant; supposed to be a native of Tartary, but flourishes extensively in the northern sections of this country, flowering from May to September. The whole plant is used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emmenagogue, nervine, anti-spasmodic and laxative. It is even pronounced by some as superior to any other remedy in suppressed lochia, and amenorrhea from colds. The extract made into a warm infusion should be used. Motherwort is recommended in nervous complaints, in irritable habits, delirium tremens, in all chronic diseases attended with restlessness, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, spinal irritation, neuralgic pains and liver affections.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One to two drams.

Solid Extract " Three to six grains.

Pills Two grains each.

INFUSION OF MOTHERWORT.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

COMPOUND PILLS OF MOTHERWORT.

Solid Extract of Motherwort	Two drams.
Solid Extract of Unicorn Root	Two drams.
Leptandrin	One dram.
Cimicifugin	One dram.

Mix and divide into sixty pills.

Dose — One every one, two or three hours, according to the case.
These pills act as a uterine tonic and alterative. — *J. K.*

FOMENTATION OF MOTHERWORT.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Hot Water	Twelve ounces.

Used externally to the bowels in suppressed or painful menstruation, etc.

Leptandra Virginica.*Leptandra.*

Common names — CULVER'S ROOT, CULVER'S PHYSIC, BLACK ROOT, BRINTON ROOT, VERONICA, BOWMAN'S ROOT, TALL SPEEDWELL.

This plant grows throughout the United States, in limestone countries, and flowers in July and August. The root is the official part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, cholagogue and laxative; is employed in hepatic affections, as it acts upon the liver with energy and without active catharsis; in bilious and typhoid fevers as a laxative and tonic, and in dyspepsia, diarrhea and dysentery.

The *Leptandrin* may be safely and efficaciously employed in the treatment of diarrhea, cholera infantum, some forms of dyspepsia, typhoid fever, and all diseases connected with biliary derangements.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> —One-third to one dram.
Leptandrin.....	“ One-quarter to one grain in acute cases.
Leptandrin.....	“ One to two grains in chronic cases.
Pills of Leptandrin.....	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF LEPTANDRA.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Alcohol, sixty per cent	Thirteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Two to six drams.	

SYRUP OF LEPTANDRA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One and a half to three drams.	

COMPOUND PILLS OF LEPTANDRIN.

Leptandrin.....	One dram.
Podophyllin	Half dram.
Solid Extract of Rhubarb	Sufficient.

Mix and divide into sixty pills. *Dose*—One to two pills once or twice a day. Valuable hydragogue. Beneficial in liver affections, obstinate constipation, or whenever catharsis is required.

MIXTURE OF LEPTANDRIN.

Leptandrin.....	Six grains.
Quinia	Three grains.
Camphor	One and a half grains.
Powdered Ipecac.....	Three-quarters grain.

Mix and divide into twelve powders. One may be given every two or three hours, and used for several days. Excellent in cholera infantum

Powdered Charcoal	One dram.
Leptandrin	Three grains.

Mix and divide into twelve powders. *Dose*—One every two or three hours.

Liatris Spicata.

Button Snakeroot.

Common names — GAYFEATHER, BACKACHE ROOT, CORN SNAKE ROOT, SLENDER-SPIKED LIATRIS, DEVIL'S BIT.

This and the *L. Squarrosa* and *L. Scariosa* are splendid native plants, flowering through August and September. The roots are the parts used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic, alterative and diuretic, with emmenagogue and stimulant properties. *Liatris*, in the form of decoction of extract, is very efficacious in gonorrhea, gleet and nephritic diseases; useful in gravel and dropsy. It forms an excellent gargle in sore throat. Reputed beneficial in scrofula, dysmenorrhea, anenorrhea, after-pains, etc. Said to be beneficial in Bright's disease, in connection with *lycopus virginicus* and *aletris farinosa*.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dose — One to two drams.
Liatrin	“ Four to eight grains.

INFUSION OF BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Water	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

MIXTURE OF BUTTON SNAKEROOT.

Fluid Extract of Button Snakeroot	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Bugleweed	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Unicorn Root	One ounce.

Dose — One to three drams.

Beneficial in Bright's disease.

Ligusticum Levisticum.

Lovage.

Common names — LAVOSE, SMELAGÉ.

Found growing wild in the south of Europe, and cultivated in gardens; upon that Continent, chiefly found in gardens. The root, stem, leaves and seeds have all been employed in medicine. The seeds and root are the most esteemed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant aromatic, and has been employed as a carminative and diaphoretic. The extract of the root acts upon the urinary organs, increasing the flow of urine, and is sometimes efficacious in bringing away gravel. The medical qualities of lovage have made the drug available in removing visceral obstructions, dispelling flatulency, increasing perspiration, and in the treatment of jaundice. It is often added to purgative preparations, on account of its aromatic carminative properties

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF LOVAGE.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF LOVAGE.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water..... Fifteen ounces.
Dose — One to two ounces.

Liriodendron Tulipifera.

White Wood.

Common names — TULIP TREE, WHITE POPLAR, AMERICAN POPLAR, CYPRESS TREE.

This is one of the most magnificent trees in the American forests; it is highly esteemed on account of its elegant appearance, its therapeutic virtues, and the value of its wood. The part employed in medicine is the bark of both trunk and root.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic stimulant, and tonic. Used in intermittents, chronic rheumatism, chronic gastric and intestinal diseases, hectic fever, night sweats and colliquative diarrhea and phthisis.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to two drams.

INFUSION OF WHITE WOOD.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Lobelia Inflata.

Lobelia.

Common names — BUGLE WEED, INDIAN TOBACCO, WILD TOBACCO, ASTHMA ROOT, PUKE ROOT. EYE BRIGHT.

The *Lobelia* is a common weed, growing on the road sides and in neglected fields throughout the United States. The plant was named in honor of Matthias de Lobel, physician and botanist to James I. All its parts are officinal, though the root and inflated capsules are most powerful.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Lobelia is emetic, and in small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant. It is of especial advantage in spasmodic asthma, and is used in catarrh, croup, pertussis, and other laryngeal and pectoral affections. In cases where relaxation is required, either to subdue spasm or otherwise, lobelia will be found to be a valuable article.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Lobelia	<i>Dose</i> —	Expectorant, ten to sixty drops.
Fluid Extract of Lobelia	“	Emetic, one-quarter to one dram.
Fluid Ext. of Lobelia Com'pd, “	“	Ten to sixty drops, and one-quarter to one dram.
Lobelin	“	Half to one and a half grains.

TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose — As an anti-spasmodic, one to three drams; as an emetic, two to four drams.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, eighty-five per cent. Seven and a half ounces.

Ether Six and a half ounces.

Dose — One to two drams in asthma, etc.

INFUSION OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — An ounce every half hour till vomiting ensues.

SYRUP OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Syrup Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to three drams.

VINEGAR OF LOBELIA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Diluted Acetic Acid Fourteen ounces.
Dose — One to two drams; as an emetic, half an ounce.

MIXTURE FOR CHRONIC COUGH.

Fluid Extract of Squill Half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Lobelia Half dram.
 Fluid Extract of Opium Half dram.
 Syrup Two ounces.
 Diluted Alcohol One and a half ounces.
Dose — Half dram.

LOBELIA MIXTURE.

Tincture of Lobelia Half ounce.
 Tincture of Bloodroot Two ounces.
 Oil of Spearmint Half dram.
 Molasses Five ounces.

Dose — Half dram every two hours.

Of magical efficacy in all cases where an expectorant and sudorific are indicated; in catarrhal affections, spasmodic croup, pertussis, asthma, and in subduing mucous inflammation about the throat and air passages. — *Boston Med. Journal.*

LOBELIA COMPOUND.

Compounded of Lobelia, Bloodroot, Skunk Cabbage

Lycopus Virginicus.

Bugle Weed.

Common names — AMERICAN ARCHANGEL, RED ARCHANGEL, GYPSY WEED, WATER BUGLE, VIRGINIA HOARIHOUND, PAUL'S BETONY.

This plant grows in shady and wet places throughout the greater part of the United States. The whole herb is used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A mild narcotic, sedative, sub-astringent, styptic. A valuable remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs, incipient phthisis, pneumonia; useful in quieting irritation and allaying cough; it appears to act like digitalis in abating the frequency of the pulse, but is far less active; allays nervous and internal excitement, and is useful for internal hemorrhages. A slight tonic, and, taken warm, a good diaphoretic

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF BUGLE WEED.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water. Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF BUGLE WEED.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Syrup. Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Six to ten drams.

Marrubium Vulgare.

Hoarhound.

The plant has been naturalized in this country from Europe, where it is very common, growing on waste grounds, road sides, etc.; flowers from June to September; has a strong, agreeable odor, which is diminished by drying, and is lost by keeping. The whole herb is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant tonic, expectorant and diuretic. It is used in the form of syrup, in coughs, colds, chronic catarrh, asthma, and all pulmonary affections. The fluid extract made into a warm infusion will produce

diaphoresis, and sometimes diuresis, has been used with benefit in jaundice, hoarseness, amenorrhea and hysteria. The extract is an excellent tonic in some forms of dyspepsia, acts as a vermifuge, and will be found efficacious in checking mercurial ptyalism. In large doses it purges. It is applicable to all cases of gastric atony, and appears to have a special relation to the respiratory mucous membranes.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
Solid Extract	“ Five to ten grains.
Pills	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF HOARHOUND.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

SYRUP OF HOARHOUND.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Syrup	Thirteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Three to six drams.	

INFUSION OF HOARHOUND.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to four ounces.	

Melissa Officinalis.

Balm.

A native of Southern Europe, but is naturalized in the United States, and found growing along roadsides; also well known as a garden plant, flowering from May to August. The leaves and stalks are the part used; cut just before the flowers expand.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Moderately stimulant and diaphoretic. A warm infusion is serviceable to assist the operation of other diaphoretic medicines in febrile cases.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....Dose — One to three drams.

INFUSION OF BALM.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water..... Fourteen ounces.

To be taken *ad libitum*.

Menispermum Canadense.

Yellow Parilla.

A valuable American remedy, growing in woods and hedges, near streams, along the eastern coast of the United States and west of the Mississippi. flowering in June and July. The root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, laxative, alterative and diuretic. Used in scrofulous, cutaneous and syphilitic diseases; also in dyspepsia, general debility and chronic inflammation of the viscera; also used externally as an embrocation in gouty and cutaneous affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....Dose — Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF YELLOW PARILLA.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to three drams.

INFUSION OF YELLOW PARILLA.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
Water..... Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

SYRUP OF YELLOW PARILLA.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Syrup..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Four to six drams.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW PARILLA.

Fluid Extract of Yellow Parilla Seven drams.
Fluid Extract of Spikenard Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock..... Seven drams.
Fluid Extract of Sassafras Bark Four drams.
Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash Bark. . . Five drams.
Fluid Extract of Elder Flowers..... Five drams.
Fluid Extract of Blue Flag..... Seven drams.
Syrup..... Eleven ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

Mentha Piperita.*Peppermint.*

A native of England, and largely cultivated in various parts of Europe, and throughout the United States, for the production of the essential oil. The whole plant is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a powerful diffusive stimulant, anti-spasmodic, carminative and stomachic. Used in flatulent colic, hysteria, spasms or cramps in the stomach; to allay the griping of cathartics; to check nausea and vomiting, and to disguise the unpleasant taste of other medicines.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—One to two drams.

INFUSION OF PEPPERMINT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces

Dose—Two to four ounces.

Mentha Viridis.*Spearmint.*

This species is a native of Europe, but is extensively cultivated in this country for domestic use and for the sake of its oil. The whole plant is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic carminative, anti-spasmodic and stimulant. It is employed in flatulence, and to relieve the pain of colic, and considered a specific in allaying nausea and vomiting. The fluid extract is beneficial in high color or scalding urine, difficult micturition, etc. The tincture has been found serviceable in gonorrhea, strangury, gravel, and as a local application to painful hemorrhoids.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—One to three drams.

TINCTURE OF SPEARMINT.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.

Dose—Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF SPEARMINT.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One to four ounces. As a febrifuge in warm infusion, and in cold infusion beneficial in high color or scalding of urine, difficult micturition, etc.

Myrica Cerifera.*Bayberry.*

Common names — CANDLEBERRY, WAXBERRY, WAX MYRTLE.

Found in damp places in many parts of the United States; is very abundant in New Jersey. The bark of the root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Mild astringent and stimulant. In large doses it is liable to produce emesis. It may also possess expectorant properties, connected with its acridness. This agent is considerably employed by a class of physicians in the management of strumous complaints, jaundice, diarrhea, dysentery, and other diseases where an astringent stimulant is needed.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....*Dose*— One to two drams.

Myricin..... “ Two to ten grains.

INFUSION OF BAYBERRY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose— One to two ounces.

TINCTURE OF BAYBERRY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twelve ounces.

Dose— Half to one ounce.

LOTION OF BAYBERRY COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract of Bayberry Two drams.
 Fluid Extract of Lobelia Two drams.
 Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock Two drams.
 Vinegar Fifteen and one-fourth ounces.

Used as a local application in cutaneous diseases, erysipelas, etc.

Myrica Gale.

Sweet Gale.

Common names—SWEET WILLOW, DUTCH MYRTLE, BOG MYRTLE, MEADOW FERN, BAY BUSH.

Found in dry woods or in open pastures, from Canada to Florida.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Acrid stimulant, and astringent. In large doses it proves an emetic, over-burdening the stomach with stimulus. The extract has been administered with benefit in diarrhea, dysentery, and diseases where astringent stimulants are indicated. It has also been recommended as a vermifuge, both as an internal and external application.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose— Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF SWEET GALE.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose— One to two ounces.

Myrtus Pimenta.

Pimento.

Common name — ALLSPICE.

A native of South America and the West India Islands, especially Jamaica. The unripe berries are the officinal part. They are gathered just before maturity and thoroughly dried. The trees, when in flower, emit a most delicious fragrance.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A hot aromatic stimulant, and carminative. Used chiefly as an adjuvant to tonics and purgatives to cover taste, and render them more acceptable to the stomach. Particularly useful in cases attended with flatulence.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — Twenty to forty drops.

TINCTURE OF PIMENTO.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, sixty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Used as a local application in chilblains, etc.

Nepeta Cataria.

Catnep. (Catnip.)

Common names — CATMINT, NEPETA, CATWORT.

Catnep is a native of Europe, and is widely naturalized in this country. The names of this plant, in all languages, indicate the fondness of the cats for it, upon whom it is said to exert an aphrodisiac influence. The tops and leaves are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diaphoretic and carminative, anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue and diuretic. In warm infusion the extract is used in febrile diseases as a diaphoretic, and to allay convulsive action and produce sleep. It is also given as a carminative and anti-spasmodic in the flatulent colic of children. As an emmenagogue or uterine tonic it has proved decidedly beneficial in amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, and has likewise been successfully employed in asthma, hysteria and flatulent colic of infants.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Two to four drams

INFUSION OF CATNEP.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Water Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

MIXTURE OF CATNEP AND SAFFRON.

Fluid Extract of Catnep Two ounces.
 Fluid Extract of Saffron One and a half ounces.

Dose — One and a half to three drams. Popular remedy in colds, febrile and exanthematous diseases to which infants and young children are subject.

CATNEP MIXTURE.

Fluid Extract of Catnep Six drams.
 Fluid Extract of Valerian Four drams.
 Fluid Extract of Scullcap Four drams.

Dose — One to three drams. Excellent in nervous headache restlessness, and many other nervous symptoms.

Nicotiana Tobacum.

Tobacco.

Medicinally, a sedative, emetic, diuretic, expectorant, discutient, anti-spasmodic, errhine and sialagogue. Moderately taken it quiets restlessness, calms mental and corporal inquietude, and produces a state of general languor or repose. Large quantities give rise to alarming symptoms.

PREPARATION.

Solid Extract.....

Nymphaea Odorata.

White Pond Lily.

Common names—TOAD LILY, COW LILY, WATER LILY, WATER NYMPH, COW CABBAGE, WATER CABBAGE, BEAVER ROOT, SPATTER DOCK.

This plant is found in ponds, marshes, etc., in most parts of the United States. It flowers from June to September; the flowers close at night and open about sunrise, and the seeds ripen under water. The root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent, demulcent, anodyne and alterative. Used in dysentery, diarrhea, leucorrhœa, scrofula, and combined with wild cherry in bronchial affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....Dose — One-quarter to one dram.

SYRUP OF WHITE POND LILY.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.

Syrup..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Two to eight drams.

INFUSION OF WHITE POND LILY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

Opium.

Opium is the concrete juice of the unripe capsules of the *Papaver Somniferum*, and presents many varieties, as the Turkey or Smyrna, the East Indian or Bengal, the Egyptian, etc.; of which, the first is the best, and affords the largest proportion of morphia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

"Topically it is a direct stimulant and indirect sedative of the nervous, muscular and vascular systems. A moderate dose, taken while in health, augments the volume and velocity of the pulse, increases the heat of the surface, gives energy to the muscles, renders the mind more acute, and produces a general excitement of the whole system."

Dr. Waring remarks as follows on the use of opium: "Some persons are peculiarly susceptible to the use of opium, and are unable to take even the smallest dose without its occasioning delirium, a high state of nervous irritability, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. Where this idiosyncrasy exists opium should not be given, unless more than ordinary circumstances demand it. When, however, its exhibition is necessary in these subjects, it is sometimes tolerated, if given in the form of an enema; or, if given by mouth, a few grains of capsicum will be found to allay the vomiting, and the addition of camphor or tartar emetic will in a great measure obviate the irritability. As a general rule, however, opium should not be given in any form in these cases."

Infants and young children bear the exhibition of opium badly. Those persons who are unaccustomed to opium require a much smaller quantity of the drug, to produce a certain effect, than those who are habituated to its use.

An over-dose of opium will produce effects very similar to those of an under-dose. Where a restless night has resulted from an over-dose having been given, sound sleep may occur next night without any opium whatever. Again, if the doses of opium given with advan-

tage during the existence of inflammation be continued when this has subsided, stupor, or troubled sleep, according to the degree of surplus opium given, will result.

Opium is either contra-indicated, or should be given with caution, in the following states: 1. In cerebral affections occurring in persons of a plethoric habit, and where congestion of the vessels of the brain is suspected. 2. In acute sthenic inflammation in plethoric subjects, previous to the employment of depletion. 3. In pulmonary affections, when the cough is dry and hard, and the expectoration is difficult and scanty. 4. In affections of mucous membranes of the air-passages, attended with copious secretion. In such conditions the narcotizing influence of opium, by diminishing the respiratory function, has often proved fatal. 5. In morbid states of the body, where venous congestion is evident. 6. Whilst the urine is scanty and high-colored. Alkalies should, in such a case, be generally administered first; but if the symptoms be urgent, and opium is imperatively called for, it should be given in combination with alkalies. 7. During pregnancy. Dr. Denman states that he is persuaded that the frequent use of opiates by pregnant women is prejudicial to the fœtus. 8. In fevers and other morbid states, accompanied by contraction of the pupils.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Opium (Aqueous)	<i>Dose</i> —Ten to sixty drops.
Deodorized Tincture of Opium	“ Ten to sixty drops.
Pills	One grain.

WINE OF AQUEOUS OPIUM.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Sherry Wine	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —One-half to three drams.	

Origanum Vulgare.

Mountain Mint. Wild Marjoram.

Common to Europe and America; found on dry banks and in dry woods and fields, flowering from May to October. The whole plant is used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Gently stimulant, tonic, and emmenagogue. A warm infusion produces diaphoresis, and tends to promote menstruation, when recently suppressed from cold.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Half to two drams.

INFUSION OF MOUNTAIN MINT.

Fluid Extract ... One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One to four ounces, taken warm.

Papaver Somniferum.
Poppy.

Supposed to be a native of Persia, though cultivated extensively in many of the warmer parts of the world. The officinal parts of the plant are the capsules, and the concrete juice from the unripe capsules. (See *Opium*.)

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The Poppy heads, though analogous to opium in medical properties, are exceedingly feeble. They are often given internally to calm irritation, to promote rest, and produce, generally, the narcotic effects of opium.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—One-half to one dram.

Solid Extract " Three to ten grains.

Pills Two grains each.

SYRUP OF POPPY

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two to four drams.

Physostigma Venenosum.

Calabar Bean.

Long known among the negroes of Western Africa as the Ordeal Bean of Calabar. It is a climbing plant, running on trees or shrubs, along streams and damp places. The seeds or beans are the part used. They are kidney-form, about three-fourths of an inch in length, somewhat resembling a horse bean, of a pale chocolate color.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Cathartic and emetic, but most valued on account of its peculiar action on the eye, it having the property of contracting the pupil, thus acting the reverse of Belladonna.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to four drops.

Phytolacca Decandra.

Poke.

Common names — GARGET, COCUM, PIGEON BERRY, SPOKE ROOT, SPOKA.

The Poke is abundant in all parts of the United States, as well as in the north of Africa and south of Europe. The leaves, berries and root are used in medicine, but the two latter only are mentioned in the Pharmacopœia. The root is the most active.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a slow emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic. Used in chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, and for allaying syphilitic pains. It is said to be a sure cure for syphilis in all its stages, without the use of mercury. Acts as an alterative in scrofula and scrofulous diseases.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to thirty drops.
Solid Extract	" One to four grains.
Phytolaccin	" One-quarter to one grain.
Pills of Phytolacca	One grain each.
Pills of Phytolaccin	Half grain each.

TINCTURE OF POKE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

SYRUP OF POKE.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

WINE OF POKE.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Sherry Wine	Fifteen ounces

Dose — Two to four drams.

OINTMENT OF POKE.

Solid Extract	Two ounces.
Lard	Eight ounces.

Mix.

COMPOUND PILLS OF POKE.

Solid Extract of Poke	Two drams.
Solid Extract of Stillingia	One dram.
Solid Extract of Stramonium	Eight grains.

Mix and divide into sixty pills. *Dose* — One pill every two, three or four hours. Useful in osteocopus, mercurial or syphilitic pain in the bones, rheumatism, syphilis and scrofula.

Pinus Canadensis.

Hemlock.

A tree about seventy-five feet in height, with trunk large in proportion, straight, and covered with a rough bark. The foliage is a delicate bright green color above and a silver white underneath. It is found growing in the northern parts of the United States and British America. The bark is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diuretic, stimulant and astringent; beneficial in leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri and diarrhea, etc.; administered internally and used as an enema. It is likewise of service as a local application in gangrene.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....Dose—One to two drams.

INFUSION OF HEMLOCK.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Water..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One to two ounces.

ENEMA OF HEMLOCK.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Water..... Twelve ounces.

Piper Cubeba.

Cubeb.

Native of Java and other East India islands, where it grows wild in the woods. The dried unripe fruit is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Cubeb is gently stimulant, with particular direction to the urinary organs; has the power of arresting excessive discharges from the

urethra; used principally in the treatment of gonorrhea and gleet; also used beneficially in leucorrhea, abscess of the prostate glands, piles, and chronic bronchial inflammation, etc. It is also aromatic, pungent and purgative, and acts as a specific in arresting gonorrheal discharges. It has also been given in leucorrhea, cystirrhoea, abscess of the prostate gland, piles, and chronic bronchial inflammation. The use of cubebs is *contra-indicated* during a high inflammatory condition, and is advised to be used in gonorrhea only when the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the urethra. It is highly valued by many practitioners in the blennorrhoea of females, as well as in leucorrhea. It has the power of arresting excessive discharges from the urethra.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Cubebs.....	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one and a half drams.
Fluid Ext. of Cubebs Etherial, “	One to two drams.
Solid Extract	“ Two to twenty grains.
Pills of Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba,	Three grains each.
Pills of Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba	
and Citrate of Iron	Three grains each.
Pills of Extract of Cubebs and Alum.	Three grains each.
Pills of Extract of Cubebs and Extract	
of Rhatany and Iron.....	Three grains each.
Pills of Extract of Cubebs.....	Two grains.

TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose— Two to eight drams.

INFUSION OF CUBEBS.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Used as an injection in discharges from the vagina.

MIXTURE OF CUBEBS AND ERGOT.

Fluid Extract of Cubebs.....	Five drams.
Fluid Extract of Ergot.....	One and a half drams.
Cinnamon Water.....	Half dram.
Powdered Sugar.....	One dram.

Dose— One dram. In gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, etc.

Piper Nigrum.*Black Pepper.*

This plant grows wild in Cochin-China and various parts of India. The berries are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Black Pepper is a warm carminative stimulant. It appears, in common with cubebs, to exercise a specific influence on the mucous membranes of the rectum and genito-urinary organs. In large doses it produces inflammation of the stomach, and acts as an irritant poison. Its chief medicinal application is to excite the languid stomach and correct flatulence. In intermittent fever, when the stomach is not duly susceptible to the action of quina, as sometimes in drunkards, pepper may be found a useful adjuvant to the more powerful febrifuge.

CONTRA-INDICATION.

Inflammation of the rectum and intestines.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Ten to forty drops.
Piperin.....	“ One to six grains.
Pills of Piperin.....	Half grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to three drams.

SYRUP OF BLACK PEPPER.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to three drams.

COMPOUND PILLS OF PIPERIN.

Blue Mass Ten grains.
 Piperin Twenty grains.
 Sulphate of Quinia Twenty grains.
 Syrup Sufficient.
 Make ten pills. *Dose* — One, morning, noon and night, — *Harth*.

Plantago Major.

Plantain.

A well-known herb, growing by road sides and in grass-plats; common in Europe and America. It flowers from May to October. The roots and tops are the parts employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Alterative, diuretic and antiseptic. Used in syphilitic, mercurial and scrofulous diseases; reputed to be beneficial in leucorrhea, diarrhea, dysentery and hemorrhoids; also used as an external application in ulcers, wounds, salt rheum, erysipelas and other cutaneous affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to one ounce.

TINCTURE OF PLANTAIN.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Used as an external application in cuts, wounds, bites of insects, spiders, etc.

INFUSION OF PLANTAIN.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Water Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two to four ounces; also as an injection.

Podophyllum Peltatum.

Mandrake.

COMMON NAMES—MAY APPLE, WILD LEMON, INDIAN APPLE, RACCOON BERRY, DUCK'S FOOT.

The *Peltatum* is the only species strictly belonging to this genus. Found exclusively in America. Common in the Middle and Western States, and rare in the Eastern. Flowers in May and June; the root was well known to the Indians as an active cathartic. The root is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a certain cathartic; in large doses an emetic, alterative, anthelmintic, hydragogue and sialogogue. It rouses the liver to vigorous action, determines the blood to the surface, stimulates the kidneys, promotes expectoration, augments the glandular functions, and cleanses the intestinal canal of all irritating substances. In small doses it acts as a powerful alterative. Useful in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhea, rheumatism, gonorrhea; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsies, dysentery, diarrhea, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargements. Its range of application is perhaps more extensive than any other cathartic medicine, and is indicated in all cases where the use of mercury is indicated.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One-quarter to one dram.
Fluid Extract Compound	" One to two drams.
Solid Extract	" Three to twelve grains.
Podophyllin ..	" One-eighth to one-quarter and one to three grains.
Pills of Podophyllin	Half grain.
Pills of Extract of Mandrake	One grain.
Pills of Podophyllin and Blue Mass	Three grains.

TINCTURE OF MANDRAKE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

COMPOUND PILLS.

1.

Solid Extract of Mandrake	Half dram.
Podophyllin	Ten grains.
Mix and divide into ten pills.	<i>Dose</i> — One every three hours.

2.

Podophyllin	One dram.
Scammony	One dram.
Gamboge	One dram.
Castile Soap	Half dram.

Mix well and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. *Dose*—One or two

3.

Solid Extract of Mandrake	One ounce.
Solid Extract of Dandelion	One ounce.
Solid Extract of Conium	One ounce.

Mix. Divide into three-grain pills. *Dose*—Two to three. Valuable in hepatic and bilious difficulties.

4.

Podophyllin.....	Four grains.
Iridin	Four grains
Strychnia....	One and a half grains.
Solid Extract of Belladonna.....	Five grains.
Conserve of Roses.....	Sufficient.

Mix, and form twenty pills. *Dose*— One three times a day, using in combination active diuretic infusions. Useful in urethral strictures and recent diseases of the prostate glands.

5.

Podophyllin.....	Four grains.
Blue Mass	Twenty grains.

Mix and make into eight pills.

6.

Podophyllin.....	Half dram.
White Turpentine	Half dram.
Carbonate of Iron	One dram.

Mix well and divide into thirty pills. — *Eclec. Med. Journal*.

7.

Podophyllin.....	One dram.
Scammony, in Powder	One dram.
Gamboge, in Powder.....	One dram.
Rub together for half an hour, and add Castile Soap.....	Half dram.

Beat into a mass and make one hundred and twenty pills. — *Eclec. Med. Journal*.

COMPOUND POWDER OF PODOPHYLLIN.

Podophyllin.....	One part.
Leptandrin	Ten parts.
Sugar	Ten parts.

Dose— Two grains. Excellent alternative in dyspepsia.

MANDRAKE COMPOUND.

Compounded of Mandrake, Senna and Jalap.

Polygonum Punctatum.

Water Pepper.

Common names — DEAD ARSMART, KNOT WEED, BITING PERSICARIA, BITING KNOT WEED.

Found growing in nearly all parts of the United States, in low grounds, ditches, among rubbish, and about brooks and water-courses. The whole plant is used in medicine, and has a pungent, biting, acrid taste.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic and vesicant. Simmered in water and vinegar, it has proved useful in gangrenous or mortified conditions. The extract, in the form of infusion or fomentation, has been beneficially applied in chronic ulcers and hemorrhoidal tumors, also a wash in chronic erysipelatous inflammations, and as a fomentation in tympanitis and flatulent colic. The infusion in cold water is recommended in pytalism.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Ten to sixty drops.
Solid Extract.... " " Two to three grains.

TINCTURE OF WATER PEPPER.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to two drams three or four times a day.

INFUSION OF WATER PEPPER.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
Water..... Fifteen and a half ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

COMPOUND PILLS OF WATER PEPPER.

Dried Sulphate of Iron.....	One dram.
Gimicifugin	One dram.
Iridin	Fifteen grains.
Solid Extract of Water Pepper.....	Sufficient.

Mix and divide into sixty pills. *Dose*—One pill every two or three hours. These pills are emmenagogue, and exert an especial influence on the female organs of generation.

Polygala Senega.*Seneka.*

Common names—SENEKA SNAKE ROOT, SENECA. RATTLESNAKE ROOT, MOUNTAIN FLAX, MILKWORT, SENECA SNAKE ROOT.

Grows wild in all parts of the United States, but most abundantly in the Southern and Western sections. The root is the official portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Seneka is a stimulating diuretic and expectorant, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. It excites more or less all the secretions. It is especially useful in chronic catarrhal affections, the secondary stages of croup, and in peripneumonia.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

All active inflammatory conditions, especially of the lungs.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose—Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.

Dose — One to two drams.

SYRUP OF SENEKA, SQUILL AND IPECAC.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.....	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Squill.....	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Four drams.
Syrup	Three ounces.

Dose — One dram every three hours. This combines the expectorant properties of the seneka and squill with the relaxing effect of the ipecac.

SYRUP OF SENEKA, BELLADONNA, Etc.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.....	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Belladonna	Half dram.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Thirty drops.
Syrup of Tolu.....	Three and a half ounces.
Syrup	Seven drams.
Sherry Wine.....	One dram.

Dose — One dram three times a day, freely using gum water acidulated with lemon juice. In coughs.

EXPECTORANT COMPOUNDS OF SENEKA.

1.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.....	Two drams.
Iodide of Potassium	Two drams.
Antimonial Wine.....	Four drams.
Syrup of Tolu.....	One and a half ounces.
Water	Three and a half ounces.

Dose — One dram.

2.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.....	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	One dram.
Honey	Two ounces.
Water.....	Six ounces.

Dose — One dram.

3.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.....	Three drams.
Fluid Extract of Squill.....	Half dram.
Syrup of Tolu.....	Two drams.
Caustic.....	Two drams.
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	Twenty grains.
Water.....	Four and a half ounces.

Dose — One dram.

Populus Tremuloides.

American Poplar.

Common names—TREMBLING POPLAR, ASPEN, WHITE POPLAR, QUIVER LEAF.

This tree is common in Lower Canada, and in the Northern and Middle States. The bark is the part employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and febrifuge; has been used in intermittent fever with advantage. An infusion is reputed a valuable remedy in debility, want of appetite, feeble digestion, chronic diarrhea and worms. It is said to possess active diuretic properties.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Populin	“ Four to eight grains.

INFUSION OF POPLAR.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Prinos Verticillatus.

Black Alder.

Common names — FALSE ALDER, STRIPED ALDER, WINTER BERRY.

This species of *Prinos* grows in all parts of the United States, from Canada to Florida. The bark is officinal, though sometimes the berries are used medicinally for the same purposes.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, alterative, astringent, and, as a local application, stimulant. Recommended in intermittent fevers, diarrhea and other diseases connected with debility, especially mortification and gangrene. It is a popular remedy in gangrenous or flabby and ill-conditioned ulcers, and in chronic cutaneous eruptions; given internally; applied externally in form of wash or poultice. It has been employed with good effect in jaundice; also obtained considerable reputation in the treatment of dropsy. The medicinal reputation of *prinos* is so highly valued that it has become an ingredient of several syrups. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol i.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. Dose — Half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.
Dose — Two to four drams.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
Syrup Twelve ounces.
Dose — Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Water Fourteen ounces.
As a wash in gangrene, etc.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BLACK ALDER.

Fluid Extract of Black Alder	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	One dram.
Water	One pint.

Dose — Four fluid ounces. Valuable in dyspepsia.

Prunus Virginiana.*Wild Cherry.*

Common names — BLACK CHERRY, CABINET CHERRY, RUM CHERRY.

This is one of the largest productions of the American forest, flourishing most where the soil is fertile and the climate temperate. The inner bark is the part employed in medicine, and is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and stimulant in operation on the digestive organs, at the same time exercising a sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems. It is useful in the convalescent stages of inflammatory attacks, and in many pulmonary diseases, imparting tonic without exciting, unduly, the heart and blood vessels. It is of general use in phthisis, scrofula and dyspepsia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Two to four drams.
Fluid Extract Compound	“ Half to two drams.
Prunin	Two to six grains.
Wine of Wild Cherry	One to two ounces.

INFUSION OF WILD CHERRY.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Four ounces, two to four times a day.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.

Syrup Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one and a half ounces.

CHERRY COMPOUND.

Compounded of Cherry, Hoarhound, Lettuce, Veratrum, Bloodroot.

Ptelea Trifoliata.*Wafer Ash.*

Common names—SHRUBBY TREFOIL, HOP TREE, PTELEA BARK, AGUE BARK, WING SEED, WINTER FERN.

Is a shrub common to this country, growing abundantly west of the Alleghanies, in shady, moist hedges and in rocky places; flowers in June. The bark is the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic. Used in intermittent fevers, remittent fevers, and all cases where tonics are indicated. Is recommended in asthma and pulmonary affections, and is stated to be tolerated by the stomach when other tonics are rejected.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Fifteen to sixty drops.

Ptelein “ One grain.

TINCTURE OF WAFER ASH.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.

Dose— Half to two drams.

INFUSION OF WAFER ASH.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one and a half ounces.	

COMPOUNDS OF PTELEIN.

1.

Ptelein and Xanthoxylin, equal parts, given in dyspepsia, in doses of one or two grains, two or three times a day. If constipation be present, use the following:

2.

Ptelein	Nineteen grains.
Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica....	One grain.
Sugar, or Sugar of Milk	Two drams.
<i>Dose</i> — Six grains, three or four times a day.	

3.

Ptelein	Eight grains.
Podophyllin	One grain.
Leptandrin	One grain.
Sulphate Quinia	Four grains.

Divide into eight pills.

Dose — One pill two or three times a day in chronic erysipelas, habitual constipation, and some forms of dyspepsia.

Pulmonaria, Officinalis.*Lungwort.*

Common names — GUM PLANT, HEALING HERB, JACOB'S LADDER, SAGE OF JERUSALEM, SPOTTED COMFREY, SPOTTED LUNGWORT.

The plant is found in alluvial banks, from Western New York to Georgia, and in the Western States. The leaves are the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Demulcent and mucilaginous. Used in hemorrhage from the lungs, in bronchial and catarrhal affections, and in pulmonary affections generally.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract.....*Dose*—Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF LUNGWORT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One to two ounces.

Punica Granatum.*Pomegranate.*

Grows on the Mediterranean shores, Persia, China, and other countries of Asia; also cultivated in the West Indies. It flowers in July and August. The bark of the root, and rind of the fruit, are both officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The rind of the fruit is astringent, and is employed in diarrhea, and as injection in leucorrhea, and as a gargle in sore throat; also recommended in intermittent fever. The bark of the root is a vermifuge, and has been successful in many cases, and is considered by the Mohammedan physician a specific against tape-worm.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Rind.....*Dose*—One-fourth to one dram.

Fluid Extract of Bark..... “ One-half to two drams.

INFUSION OF POMEGRANATE RIND.

Fluid Extract of Rind..... Two ounces.

Water..... Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Two drams to one ounce; also used as an injection and a gargle.

INFUSION OF POMEGRANATE BARK.

Fluid Extract of Bark..... Two ounces.
Water..... Fourteen ounces.

In cases of tape worm a wineglassful may be taken every half hour, or hour, until a pint has been taken; portions of the worm frequently follow the first dose. The patient should diet and take a dose of castor oil the day previous.

Pyrethrum Parthenium.*Feverfew.*

Common names — FEATHERFEW, CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Is an European plant, cultivated in the United States generally; seldom found in wild state. Flowers in June and July. The whole herbaceous part is used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue and vermifuge. Used in flatulency, hysteria, worms, irregular menstruation, suppression of the urine, and in some febrile diseases.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... Dose — One-quarter to one dram.

INFUSION OF FEVERFEW.

Fluid Extract..... One ounce.
Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One-half to two ounces.

Pyrola Rotundifolia.

False Wintergreen.

Common names — SHIN-LEAF, CANKER-LETTUCE, PEAR-LEAF WINTERGREEN, ROUND-LEAVED PYROLA.

Common in damp and shady woods throughout various parts of the United States. The whole plant is used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent, diuretic and anti-spasmodic. Used in a carcinomatous or scrofulous taint of the system in leucorrhœa, and both internally and externally in various cutaneous eruptions. Said to be valuable in many urinary affections, as gravel, hematuria, and ulceration of the bladder.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

INFUSION OF FALSE WINTERGREEN.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two to three ounces; also used as a wash.

Quercus Alba.

White Oak.

The White Oak is a forest tree, attaining the height of from sixty to ninety feet, growing throughout the Union, but is more abundant in the Middle States. The bark is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, astringent and alterative. As an astringent it is very valuable; given in intermittent fevers, obstinate and chronic diarrhea; used as a gargle, and in baths for children. Applied externally as an ointment to ill-conditioned ulcers, piles, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	One-half to one dram.
Solid Extract	"	Ten to twenty grains.
Pills	"	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF WHITE OAK.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF WHITE OAK.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces; used also as a wash and gargle.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF WHITE OAK.

Fluid Extract of White Oak	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Blue Flag	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Gentian	Two drams.
Water	Seven ounces.

Dose — Six drams.

SYRUP OF WHITE OAK.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Syrup	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Four drams to one ounce.

GARGLE OF WHITE OAK.

Fluid Extract	One and a half ounces.
Alum.	Half dram.
Brandy	One pint.

Ellis.

Rhamnus Catharticus.*Buckthorn.*

This plant is a native of Europe, and is occasionally met with in this country. European practitioners hold it in high esteem. The berries and juice are possessed of active properties.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful hydragogue and purgative. Seldom used alone, but employed as an adjunct to other cathartic and diuretic mixtures.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — One to one and a half drams.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

Rheum Palmatum.*Rhubarb.*

The species from which this medicinal drug is obtained inhabit the great plains of Tartary, the Steppes of Siberia, and the great ranges of mountains lying between these and the northern part of India. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The medicinal properties of rhubarb are peculiar and valuable. Its most remarkable peculiarity is the union of the cathartic and astringent power, the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent. From its mildness it is an appropriate

laxative in mild cases of diarrhea, chronic diarrheas and dysentery, by first evacuating any irritating matter contained in the bowels, and afterward acting as an astringent; also in convalescence from exhausting diseases, enfeebled condition of the bowels, dyspepsia attended with constipation, and scrofulous enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is one of the best laxatives for general use in infancy, for it is not apt to act with unexpected violence, and its tonic and astringent virtues render it peculiarly fit for the treatment of infantile cases attended with enfeebled digestion and irritation of the alimentary canal, as well as in a variety of children's complaints, as cholera infantum, summer complaints, etc.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Strong acids, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.....	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb Aromatic..	“ Half to one dram.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb and Senna, “	Half to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Two to ten grains.
Pills of Extract of Rhubarb.....	One grain each.
Pills of Extract of Rhubarb and Magnesia.	Two grains each.
Pills of Extract of Rhubarb and Iron.....	Three grains each.
Pills of Rhubarb Compound (U. S. P.).....	Four grains each.
Pills of Extract of Rhubarb and Blue Mass,	Three grains each.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Fluid Extract of Cardanom	Half ounce.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Twenty-eight and a half
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	[ounces.]

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to three ounces.	

SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Syrup	Twenty-nine ounces.

Dose — Two and a half to five drams.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract Aromatic.....	Two ounces.
Alcohol, forty per cent.....	Six ounces.
Syrup	Three pints.

Dose — One dram for an infant; for an adult half to one ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.....	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Gentian	Half ounce.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Twenty-nine and a half

Dose — Half to one ounce. [ounces.]

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb....	Ten drams.
Fluid Extract of Aloes	Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Cardamom.....	Four drams.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Twenty-nine and a half

Dose — Half to one ounce. [ounces.]

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.....	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Canella.....	One dram.
Sherry Wine.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — One-half to one ounce.

PILLS OF RHUBARB, MERCURY AND SODA.

Solid Extract of Rhubarb.....	Two and a half grains.
Blue Mass	Nine grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda	Twelve grains.
Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb	Sufficient.

Divide into twelve pills. *Dose* — One, two or three times a day, as an alterative, in derangement of the liver. — *Dr. Hartshorne.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND SULPHATE OF IRON.

Solid Extract of Rhubarb..... One and a half drams.

Sulphate of Iron Half dram.

Soap Two scruples.

Water..... Sufficient.

Mix and divide into forty pills. *Dose*—Three or four at bed time.

PILLS OF RHUBARB, MERCURY AND IPECAC.

Solid Extract of Rhubarb... One scruple.

Blue Mass One scruple.

Pulverized Ipecac Eight grains.

Mix and divide into ten pills. *Dose*—One to two pills. A mild purgative.

RHUBARB AROMATIC.

Composed of Rhubarb, Cloves, Cinnamon and Nutmeg.

Rhus Glabrum.

Sumach.

Found extensively in the United States, growing in old neglected fields, along fences, and on the borders of woods. The bark and berries are official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent and refrigerant, and, to an extent, febrifuge. It has been found valuable in gonorrhea, leucorrhea, diarrhea, dysentery, hectic fever and scrofula. The infusion, as a gargle, is considered almost a specific in the sore throat attending mercurial salivation and is much used internally in mercurial diseases. Syphilitic affections are said to be much benefited by a free use of sumach in combination with the barks of *slippery elm* and *white pine*. A poultice of the bark, applied to ulcers and gangrenous conditions, claims attention for its antiseptic properties. The infusion, sweetened with honey, is serviceable in the same way, for cleansing the mouth in putrid fevers. It is a cooling drink in ulceration of the throat. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. i.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Rhusine	“ One to two grains.

TINCTURE OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

GARGLE OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Water	Thirteen ounces.
Useful in quinsy and ulceration of the mouth and throat; also as a wash for ringworms, tetter, offensive ulcers, etc.	

INFUSION OF SUMACH.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ozs.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to six ounces.	

Rubus Strigosus.*Raspberry.*

Grows wild, and is common to Canada and the Northern States, flowering in May and ripening its fruit from June to August. The leaves are the part employed in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent; useful in diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, relaxed conditions of the bowels of children, impassive hemorrhage from the stomach, bowels or uterus; will also allay nausea and vomiting.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
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INFUSION OF RASPBERRY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Water Fourteen ounces.
Dose — One to two ounces, repeated as required.

INJECTION OF RASPBERRY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Water Twelve ounces.
 Used in gonorrhea, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri and ani.

Rubus Villosus.

Blackberry.

Common names — HIGH BLACKBERRY, THIMBLEBERRY, HAIRY AMERICAN BRAMBLE.

Of this extensive genus not less than twenty species are indigenous to the United States. The roots only are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and strongly astringent. An excellent remedy in diarrhea, dysentery, cholera infantum, relaxed conditions of the intestines of children, passive hemorrhage from the stomach, bowels and uterus, and in colliquative diarrhea.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to one dram.
 Solid Extract “ Four to six grains.
 Pills Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF BLACKBERRY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Fourteen ounces.
Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF BLACKBERRY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose— One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose— Two to four drams.

WINE OF BLACKBERRY.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Sherry Wine Fourteen ounces.

Dose— Half to one ounce.

Rumex Crispus.

Yellow Dock.

Common names.— CURLED DOCK, NARROW DOCK, SOUR DOCK, GARDEN PATIENCE.

This plant is a native of Europe, introduced into this country, where it grows wild in pastures, dry fields, waste grounds, etc. The root is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent and gently tonic, and is supposed to possess an alterative property. It is said to have proved useful in scrofula and syphilis. The extract is astringent, alterative and tonic, uniting a laxative power with these, and resembling *rhubarb* in its mode of operation. It is considered eminently useful in scorbutic, scrofulous, scirrhus and syphilitic affections, leprosy, elephantiasis, etc. Dr. Salsbury speaks of its employment in cutaneous eruptions, and as having attracted considerable attention in the treatment of itch. An ointment of

rumex crispus and root-bark of *ceastrus scandens* is confidently affirmed by others to form an infallible remedy for this disorder.

Immediate effects must not be expected to follow the use of this agent. Recently it has been used quite extensively in syrups and extracts.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Rumin	" Four to eight grains.
Solid Extract	" Four to eight grains.
Pills of Solid Extract	Two grains each.

SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

INFUSION OF YELLOW DOCK.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to four ounces.	

Ruta Graveolens.

Rue.

This plant is a native of the south of Europe, but is cultivated in our gardens. The whole herb is active, but the leaves are usually employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emmenagogue, eebolic, anthelmintic and anti-spasmodic. Its action is chiefly directed to the uterus; in moderate doses proving emmenagogue, and in large doses producing a degree of irritation in that organ which sometimes determines abortion. It has been successfully used in flatulent colic, hysteria epilepsy, and is an efficient

vermifuge. *It should be administered in every form with caution. In large quantities it operates as a narcotico-acrid poison.*

If administered during pregnancy it is very liable to produce abortion, accompanied with gastro-enteritis and cerebral disturbances. In moderate doses this agent proves an emmenagogue, while in large doses it determines irritation of the uterus.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —Twenty to forty drops.
Solid Extract.....	“ Two to four grains.
Pills	Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF RUE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Four ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Thirty to sixty drops. — <i>Beral</i> .	

SYRUP OF RUE.

Tincture of Rue	Two ounces.
Water.....	Seven ounces.
Syrup	Seven ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Two to four drams. — <i>Beral</i> .	

MIXTURE OF RUE AND SQUILL.

Fluid Extract of Rue.....	One ounce.
Oxymel of Squill	Half ounce.
<i>Dose</i> —Twenty-five to forty drops. In hysteric affections.— <i>Pierquin</i> .	

INFUSION OF RUE.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —Half to one ounce.	

Sabbatia Angularis.

Red Centaury.

Common names — BITTER BLOOM, BITTER CLOVER, ROSE PINK, WILD SUCCORY.

This plant is common in most parts of the United States, growing in moist meadows, and in damp, rich soils. Flowers from June to September.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Employed as a tonic in full periodic febrile diseases, both as a preventive and as a remedy, as a bitter tonic in dyspepsia and convalescence from fevers.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose*—One-half to one dram.

TINCTURE OF RED CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... Twelve ounces.

Dose—Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF RED CENTAURY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Fifteen ounces.

Dose—One to four ounces.

Salix Alba.

Willow.

The White Willow has been introduced into this country from Europe, and is now very common. There are not less than a hundred and thirty species of this genus. The bark is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and astringent, and has been employed as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fever. Useful in chronic diarrhea and dysentery. The *Salicin* is tonic, anti-spasmodic and febrifuge. It is less likely to offend the stomach and affect the nervous system than quinia.

PREPARATION.

Salicin..... *Dose*—Two to ten grains.

Salvia Officinalis.

Sage.

A native of Southern Europe, where it grows spontaneously, and is largely cultivated in the gardens throughout the United States. The leaves and tops, which are the parts used, should be gathered and dried during the flowering season, which is in June and July.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A feeble tonic, with astringent and aromatic properties; expectorant and diaphoretic; beneficial in flatulence connected with gastric debility; also as a gargle in inflammation and ulceration of the throat and relaxed uvula.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF SAGE.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water..... Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose—Two to four ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SAGE.

Fluid Extract of Sage.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Hyssop	One ounce.
Powdered Borax	One dram.
Honey	Four ounces.
Water	Twenty-six ounces.

Employed as a wash and gargle in aphthæ, sore throat and quinsy, when accompanied with inflammation.

SYRUP OF SAGE.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

Sambucus Canadensis.*Elder Flowers.*

Indigenous to all parts of the United States. Flowers in June and July. The flowers are officinal; but the berries and the inner bark are sometimes employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, alterative, and gently stimulating. Used in measles, erysipelas, and erysipelatous diseases, etc. The berries are diaphoretic and aperient. The inner bark a hydragogue, cathartic and emetic.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
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SYRUP OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Fluid Extract.	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ELDER FLOWERS

Fluid Extract of Elder Flowers.....	Eight ounces.
Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash.....	Eight ounces.
Fluid Extract of Blue Flag.....	Eight ounces.
Fluid Extract of Sassafras.....	Eight ounces.
Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock.....	Ten ounces.
Fluid Extract of Burdock.....	Ten ounces.
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla (Amer.) ..	Ten ounces.
Syrup..	Twelve pints.

Dose — One to two drams two or three times a day.

INFUSION OF ELDER FLOWERS.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Bloodroot.

Common names — RED ROOT, PUCCOON.

The Bloodroot grows abundantly throughout the whole United States, flowering early in the spring. All parts of the plant are active, but only the root is official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Valuable as an emetic, narcotic and stimulant. In small does it stimulates the digestive organs, and accelerates the circulation, while in large does it produces nausea and consequent depression of the pulse. Used in typhoid pneumonia, pertussis, scarlatina, jaundice, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc. Considered a specific in the early stages of croup. The Sanguinarina possesses the same properties. The Sanguinarin acts as a tonic, hepatic and alterative. May be employed to advantage in pulmonary diseases, whooping cough: as a sternutatory, and as a local application to indolent ulcers.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

All states of high general excitement or active local inflammation.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> —	Five to fifteen and forty to sixty drops.
Solid Extract	“	One-half to one and one-half and two and one-half to five grains.
Sanguinarina	“	One-thirtieth to one-tenth of a grain.
Sanguinarin	“	One-quarter to one and one-half to two grains.
Pills of Sanguinaria		One-half grain and one grain each.
Pills of Sanguinarin		One-half grain and one grain each.

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Two ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —	Forty drops to one dram; as an emetic, three to six drams.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —	One and a half to four drams.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Eight ounces.
Diluted Acetic Acid	Four ounces.
Syrup	Thirty-six ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —	Thirty to sixty drops; as an emetic, two to four drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract of Bloodroot	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh ...	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Poke	Two drams.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Fourteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> —	Half to one dram.

VINEGAR OF BLOODROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Four ounces.
Distilled Vinegar.....	Twenty-seven ounces
Alcohol, eighty-six per cent	One ounce.

Dose—Twenty to sixty drops.

SYRUP OF BLOODROOT COMPOUND FOR COUGHS.

Fluid Extract of Bloodroot	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Squill	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Ipccac	Two ounces.
Tincture of Tolu	One and a half ounces.
Paregoric	Three ounces.
Syrup	Three pints.

Dose—One dram when the cough is troublesome.

MIXTURE OF BLOODROOT AND HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Fluid Extract of Bloodroot	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Ipccac	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry ...	One and a half ounces.
Hydrocyanic Acid (Medicinal) ...	Sixty drops.
Sulphate of Morphia	Three grains.
Alcohol, fifty per cent	Three drams.
Sherry Wine	Three drams.
Syrup	Three and a half ounces.

Dose—One dram, two or three times a day. Valuable in chronic diseases, in allaying the cough in tuberculosis, and in all pulmonary catarrhal diseases unattended with pain. — *H. Green.*

Sanguinarin	Twelve grains.
Canlophyllin	Twelve grains.
Solid Extract of Black Cohosh....	Twelve grains.

Make into four-grain pills. Efficacious in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other functional disorders of the female generative system.

Saponaria Officinalis.

Soapwort.

Common name — BOUNCING BET.

Found growing in waste places in Europe and the United States, flowering in July and August. The parts used in medicine are the root and leaves. The roots, when soaked with water, become frothy, like soap suds.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic, an alterative, used in the treatment of syphilitic, scrofulous and cutaneous diseases; also in jaundice, liver affections, rheumatism and gonorrhea.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	Dose —	One-half to one dram.
Saponin	"	Two to six grains.

INFUSION OF SOAPWORT.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Sarracenia Purpurea.

Pitcher Plant.

Common names — SIDE SADDLE PLANT, FLY TRAP, WATER CUP, EVE'S CUP, HUNTSMAN CAP.

This plant has a curious pitcher-shaped metamorphosis of the leaf, which somewhat resembles a side saddle, with a large spreading heart-shaped appendage at the top. They are generally filled with water, of which they hold about a wine-glass full. It is found only in wet meadows, boggy places, marshes, etc. It grows in the Southern States from Florida north, and flowers in June. The whole plant is used medicinally.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulating, tonic, diuretic and laxative. Used in uterine derangements, dyspepsia and other gastric difficulties. It has sustained considerable reputation in the treatment of small-pox, seeming to arrest the development of pustules, killing, as it were, the virus, thereby changing the character of the disease, and preventing the pitting.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Twenty to sixty drops.

INFUSION OF PITCHER PLANT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Two and a half to eight drams.

Sassafras Officinale.

Sassafras.

Common name — CINNAMON WOOD.

The Sassafras is common throughout the United States. The root is directed by the European Pharmacopœias; the bark of the root and the pith of the twigs and extreme branches, by that of the United States.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, and perhaps diaphoretic. It is used mainly as an adjuvant to other medicines, the flavor of which it improves. It has been particularly recommended in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic and syphiloid affections.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.

Sthenic inflammatory and febrile conditions of the system.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

TINCTURE OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.

Drink *ad libitum*.

Satureja Hortensis.*Summer Savory.*

A native of the south of Europe, and extensively cultivated in this country. It flowers in July and August. The leaves are the part employed.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, carminative and emmenagogue. A warm infusion is beneficial in colds, menstrual suppression and flatulent colic, and the cold infusion is a gentle stimulating tonic during convalescence from fevers. The tincture is a valuable carminative.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Half to two drams.

TINCTURE OF SUMMER SAVORY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twelve ounces.

Dose — One-half to one ounce.

INFUSION OF SUMMER SAVORY.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose (either hot or cold) — One to four ounces.

Scilla Maritima.

Squill.

The Squill grows in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bulb is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Squill is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and purgative. As an expectorant, it is used both in cases of deficient and superabundant secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. It is used in dropsy to increase the secretory action of the kidneys.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Lime water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract of Squill	<i>Dose</i> — Expectorant and diuretic, two to six drops.
Fluid Extract of Squill	“ Emetic, twelve to twenty- four drops.
Fluid Extract of Squill Compound	Ten to twenty drops.
Pills of Squill Compound (U. S. P.)	Three grains each.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Fifteen to forty drops.

SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Acid, Acetic (No. 8).....	Two ounces.
Syrup	Twenty-eight ounces.

Dose — Quarter to one dram.

MIXTURE OF SQUILL AND IPECAC.

Fluid Extract of Squill.....	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac	Two drams.

Dose — Six to twenty drops.

MIXTURE OF SQUILL AND CONIUM.

Fluid Extract of Squill	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Conium	One dram.
Water of Ammonia	Three drams.

Dose — Ten to forty drops.

MIXTURE OF SQUILL AND HENBANE.

Fluid Extract of Squill	Half dram.
Fluid Extract of Henbane	Eighty drops.
Tincture of Myrrh	One and a half drams.
Water.....	One ounce.

Dose — Half to one and a half drams.

WINE OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
White Wine	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one dram.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Diluted Acetic Acid.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Fifteen to forty drops.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.

Hive Syrup.

Fluid Extract of Squill Compound . . Eight ounces.
 Tartar Emetic Forty-eight grains.
 Syrup Two and a half pints.

Dose — Ten drops to one dram, according to age.

SQUILL COMPOUND.

Compounded of Squill and Seneka.

Scutellaria Lateriflora.

Scullcap.

Common names — HOODED WILLOW HERB, HOODWORT, MAD WEED, BLUE SCULLCAP, BLUE PIMPERNEL.

Scullcap is an indigenous herb, flowering in July and August. The whole plant is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Scullcap is a valuable nervine. Those who have long used it claim for it tonic properties, which give strength as well as quiet to the system, and that it does not, like other nervines, leave the system in an excited and irritable condition. It has also sudorific and diuretic properties. Used in tic-doloureux, St. Vitus dance, convulsions, tetanus, as well as in ordinary diseases of the nerves.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to one dram.
 Fluid Extract Compound " Half to one dram.
 Scutellarin " Two to six grains.
 Pills of Scutellarin One grain each.

INFUSION OF SCULLCAP.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

In doses of a wine-glassful three times a day it has entirely cured tie-doloureux.

SCULLCAP COMPOUND.

Compounded of Scullcap, Ladies' Slipper, Hop, Lettuce.

Senecio Aureus.*Life Root.*

Common names — GOLDEN RAGWORT. UNCUM SQUAW WEED. GOLDEN SENECEO.

This is an indigenous perennial plant, growing on the banks of creeks and in low marshy grounds, throughout the northern and western parts of the Union, flowering in May and June. The root and herb are the parts used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diuretic, pectoral, diaphoretic and tonic. An excellent remedy in gravel and other urinary affections; is said to be a specific in strangury; very efficacious in promoting menstrual discharges, and a valuable agent in the treatment of female diseases. The *Senecin* possesses, to a high degree, the virtues of the plant whence it is derived.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to one dram.

Senecin " Three to five grains

INFUSION OF LIFE ROOT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

Senecin Four grains.

Aletrin Four grains.

Sulphate of Iron Four grains.

Make into two grain-powders. In chlorosis accompanied by amenorrhea.

Senecin Ten grains.

Sulphate of Quinia Six grains.

Solid Extract of Belladonna Three grains.

Conserve of Roses Sufficient.

Make into ten pills. In dysmenorrhea.

Senecin Six grains.

Geraniin Six grains.

Dose — Two to four grains. In menorrhagia.

Silphium Gummiferum.

Rosin Weed.

Found growing throughout the Western States. Flowers in August. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic and alterative. Highly recommended in dry, obstinate coughs; is also considered a powerful diuretic, and has had considerable reputation as a remedy in asthma; also for the heaves in horses.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Twenty to forty drops.

INFUSION OF ROSIN WEED.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — Half to two ounces.

Simaruba Excelsa.

Quassia.

Common names — BITTER WOOD, BITTERWORT, MOUNTAIN ZARUSUM, BITTER WEED, BITTER ASH.

This species inhabits Jamaica and the Carribbean Islands. The wood is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It possesses in the highest degree all the properties of simple bitters. It is purely tonic, invigorating the digestive organs, with little excitement of the circulation, or increase of animal heat. Particularly adapted to dyspepsia and to that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute disease.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	Dose — One-quarter to one dram.
Solid Extract.....	“ Three to five grains.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Thirty ounces.
Dose — Two to six drams.	

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract	Two drams.
Water	One pint.
Dose — Two to six ounces.	

COMPOUND INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract of Quassia	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Snakeroot	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Half ounce.
Water	Fourteen and a half ounces.

Dose—One to three ounces.

WINE OF QUASSIA.

Fluid Extract of Quassia	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Orange Peel	Two drams.
Sherry Wine	One and a half pints.

Dose—One and a half to four ounces.

Smilax Officinalis.*Sarsaparilla.*

This and several other species of the *Smilax* are officinal; this particular plant is a native of New Granada, South America. The *Smilax Sarsaparilla* is indigenous, growing in swamps and hedges in the Middle and Southern States. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Sarsaparilla is generally considered as an alterative, although stated by some to possess diuretic, diaphoretic and emetic properties. This agent possesses a high reputation as an alterative in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, scrofulous affections, cutaneous affections, inveterate syphilis, pseudo-syphilis, syphiloid diseases generally, and struma in all its forms. It possesses the power of purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and comporting as a general alterative. It will be found to be highly advantageous in the treatment of that shattered state of the system which oftentimes follows an imprudent use of mercury in syphilitic affections, as also in that depraved condition of the general health to which it is difficult to apply a name. It has also been advised in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, passive and general dropsy, gonorrhoeal neuralgia, and other conditions of the system where an alterative is required.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Infusion of galls, lime-water, acetate of lead.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Ext. of Sarsaparilla, Rio Negro,	<i>Dose</i> —	One dram.
Fluid Ext. of Sarsaparilla Compound, (U. S. P.)	"	One dram.
Fluid Ext. of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion ..	"	One dram.
Solid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Amer.,	"	Five to twenty grains.
Solid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Amer. Compound	"	Five to twenty grains.
Solid Ext. of Sarsaparilla, Rio Negro,	"	Five to fifteen grains.
Solid Ext. of Sarsaparilla, Rio Negro Compound ...	"	Five to fifteen grains.
Pills of each of the Solid Extracts.....		Three grains each.

INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to four ounces.	

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract, Compound.....	Four ounces.
Syrup.....	Twelve ounces
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

Compounded of Sarsaparilla, Prince's Pine, Liquorice, Mezereon, Sassafras, Yellow Dock and Bittersweet.

Solanum Dulcamara.

Bittersweet.

Common names — WOODY NIGHTSHADE, BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE, SCARLET BERRY, VIOLET BLOOM.

Common in Europe and North America. The root and stalk have medicinal properties, though the latter only is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Chiefly used in syrup or infusion in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, jaundice, syphilitic, rheumatic and cachectic affections, leucorrhea and obstructed menstruation. Possesses feeble narcotic powers and increases the secretions of the kidneys and the skin. It is especially beneficial in the treatment of cutaneous eruptions of a scaly character. Antaphrodisiac properties are ascribed to it, rendering it useful in mania connected with strong venereal propensities.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.
Solid Extract	Three to eight grains.
Pills	Two grains each.

INFUSION OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to two ounces, three or four times a day.	

COMPOUND INFUSION OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract of Bittersweet	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Burdock	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Sassafras	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock	Half ounce.
Water	Thirteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to two ounces.	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

Same as above, substituting syrup for the water.

SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup. Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

MIXTURE OF BITTERSWEET.

Fluid Extract of Bittersweet Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock. Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Stillingia Two ounces.

Syrup Eighteen ounces.

Dose — One to two drams, in scrofulous and syphilitic affections.

Solidago Odora.*Golden Rod.*

This plant is common in most parts of the United States, growing along the fences of pastures. There are several varieties, which differ from each other in their degree of astringency and fragrance. The *Solidago Odora* is the variety highest in repute in medicine. The leaves are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Diaphoretic, carminative and stimulant. Used in flatulent colic, in convalescence from severe dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, etc.

PREPARATION.Fluid Extract *Dose* — One-half to one dram.

INFUSION OF GOLDEN ROD.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces.

Spigelia Marilandica.

Pink Root.

Common names — WORMGRASS, WORMSEED, INDIAN PINK ROOT, UNSTEETLE, STAR-BLOOM.

Native of the Southern and Southwestern States. The root alone is recognized by the Pharmacopœias.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Powerful anthelmintic. In large doses acts as cathartic, though unequal and uncertain in its operation. Over-doses excite the circulation and determine to the brain, giving rise to vertigo, dimness of vision, etc. Should be given with other cathartics, as the narcotic effects are less when the medicine purges.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	Half to one and a half drams.
Fluid Extract Compound	"	Half to two drams.
Fluid Ext. Pink Root and Senna,	"	Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF PINK ROOT.

Fluid Extract.....	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to six ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PINK ROOT.

Fluid Extract Compound	One ounce.
Water	Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to four ounces.

PINK ROOT COMPOUND.

Compounded of Pink Root, Senna, Savin and Manna.

Spiræa Tomentosa.

Hardhack.

COMMON NAMES — STEEPLEBUSH, WHITE CAP, MEADOW SWEET, WHITE LEAF.

A beautiful shrub, with spikes of rose-colored flowers, and leaves of a dark-green color above and white beneath. Common in the United States. The root is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic and astringent. In consequence of its tonic powers, it is peculiarly adapted in cases of debility; and, from the same cause, should not be given during the existence of inflammatory action or febrile excitement. As an astringent it is administered in diarrhea, cholera infantum, and other complaints where astringents are usually indicated, and is said to be less liable to disagree with the stomach than other astringents. It is an excellent remedy for summer complaints of children.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose — Four to twenty drops.
Pills Two grains each.

INFUSION OF HARDHACK.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
Water Fifteen and a half ounces.
Dose — One-quarter to two ounces.

Statice Caroliniana.

Marsh Rosemary.

COMMON NAMES — SEATHRIFT MEADOW ROOT INK ROOT, SEA LAVENDER.

Marsh Rosemary is common to the salt marshes and Atlantic shores of the United States. Flowers from August to October. The root is the officinal part, and contains a large percentage of tannic acid.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Powerful astringent, with sudorific properties. Used in the treatment of diarrhea, aphthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth and fauces, as a gargle in putrid sore throat, and in dysentery after the acute stage is passed. Applied externally, it is valuable in piles; and as an injection in chronic gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, etc.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* — Fifteen to forty drops.

SYRUP OF MARSH ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup Twelve ounces.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

INFUSION OF MARSH ROSEMARY.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce. Used also as a gargle, wash and an injection.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

Queen's Root.

Common names — QUEEN'S DELIGHT, COCK-UP-HAT, YAW ROOT, SILVER LEAF.

The plant is found growing in pine-barrens and sandy soils from Virginia to Florida; also in Mississippi and Louisiana, flowering from April to July. The root is the officinal portion.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stillingia has a reputation as an alterative, and as such is used in syphilitic affections, ordinarily requiring the use of mercury; is emetic and cathartic in large doses. It has been used with efficacy

in secondary syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints generally benefited by alteratives. Its success leaves no doubt that it is possessed of very valuable properties.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> —	Five to fifteen drops.
Fluid Extract Compound . . .	"	One-half to one dram.
Stillingin	"	Two to five grains.
Pills of Stillingin		One grain each.

TINCTURE OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.	Fourteen ounces
<i>Dose</i> — One-third to one and one-half drams.	

INFUSION OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Fluid Extract	Half ounce.
Water	Fifteen and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to six drams.	

SYRUP OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Fluid Extract of Queen's Root.	Three ounces.
Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash.	One and a half ounces.
Syrup	Eleven and a half ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to two drams.	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Fluid Extract Compound	Four ounces.
Syrup	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to four drams. — <i>King</i> .	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF QUEEN'S ROOT.

Fluid Extract of Queen's Root	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Bloodroot	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Cherry Bark	Two ounces.
Tincture of Tolu	Four ounces.
Syrup	Thirty-eight ounces.

Dose—One to two drams in chronic, bronchial and catarrhal affections.

STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

Compounded of Stillingia, Turkey Corn, Blue Flag, Prince's Pine, Prickly Ash, Yellow Dock.

Strychnos Ignatia.

Ignatia. St. Ignatius' Bean.

This tree is a native of Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, and other parts of Asia, bearing a fragrant white flower. The fruit is the shape and size of a pear, containing about twenty seeds, which are about one inch long, smooth, and covered with a short down or efflorescence. These seeds are the official part, and contain about one and two-tenths per cent of strychnia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is applicable in the wide range of symptoms known as dyspeptic. It has a tonic, stimulating effect on all the organs connected with the digestive functions, by its acting directly on their nervous energies, exciting and equalizing their weakened and disturbed action. The ignatia appears to be used quite indiscriminately in the countries where it is a native, though how far, beyond what has been stated, it is useful as a remedial agent remains to be shown from the experiments of our hospital and other practitioners. The large amount of strychnia in the ignatia calls for great care in administering it, and also for especial attention on the part of the profession toward discovering some available antidote for the poison when taken in the pure alkali or in its combinations. *Olive oil, lard and morphine have been used, as also chlorine, bromine and iodine, in the endeavor to form*

an insoluble salt with the strychnia; but the absolute necessity of immediate action has given these antidotes only indifferent success. See *Journal Materia Medica*, March, 1858.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — Three to eight drops.
Solid Extract	Half to one grain.
Pills	Half grain each.

TINCTURE OF IGNATIA.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Twelve to thirty drops.	

WINE OF IGNATIA.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Alcohol, eighty-five per cent	One ounce.
Sherry Wine	Fourteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.	

COMPOUND WINE OF IGNATIA.

Fluid Extract of Ignatia	Three drams.
Fluid Extract of Cannabis	Three drams.
Sherry Wine	One pint.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one dram.	

COMPOUND PILLS OF IGNATIA.

Solid Extract of Ignatia	Half scruple.
Solid Extract of Savine	Half scruple.
Solid Extract of Gentian	One dram.
Iodide of Iron	One dram.

Make into forty pills. *Dose* — Two pills, three times a day in chlorosis. Accompany the medicine by frequent friction of the spine and extremities, with the tincture of camphor. — *T. C. Miller, M. D.*

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Nux Vomica.

This species of the *Strychnos* is a moderate sized tree, a native of many parts of the East Indies, abounding particularly on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. It owes its active medicinal properties to the presence of strychnia and brucia. The seeds are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Nux Vomica is a violent excitant of the cerebro-spinal system, and in large doses is an active poison. In small doses, frequently repeated, it is tonic, diuretic, and even laxative. It is employed principally in the treatment of paralysis. It is said to be more beneficial in general palsy and paraplegia than in hemiplegia, and has also been found of benefit in local palsies of the bladder, likewise in amaurosis, spermatorrhea and impotence.

ANTIDOTES.

Morphia is probably the best. Camphor and sweet oil have been advised as antidotes, but further investigations are required before they can confidently be relied upon. M. Ducloux states that under the influence of positive electricity the symptoms of poisoning by strychnia increase, while they lessen, or cease altogether, when negative electricity is applied.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose* — Five drops, gradually increased.
Solid Extract..... “ Half to one grain.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
Alcohol, sixty per cent Twelve ounces.
Dose — Twenty drops, increased as required.

FERRUGINOUS PILLS OF NUX VOMICA.

Solid Extract of Nux Vomica Six grains.
 Black Oxide of Iron One dram.
 Make twenty-four pills. *Dose*—One to two.

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND QUINIA.

Solid Extract of Nux Vomica Six grains.
 Sulphate of Quinia Twenty-four grains.
 Extract of Hyoscyamus Twelve grains.
 Mix and divide into twenty-four pills. *Dose*—One.

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND ALOES.

Solid Extract of Nux Vomica Half grain.
 Aloes Three-quarters grain.
 Solid Extract of Rhubarb Three-quarters grain.
 Make two pills. *Dose*—One to two.

Symphytum Officinale.*Comfrey.*

A perennial European plant, much cultivated in our gardens for medicinal purposes. The root is the part used.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The therapeutical effects of the Comfrey are due to its mucilaginous properties, which act upon the mucous membranes. It is demulcent and somewhat astringent. Useful in diarrhea, dysentery, coughs, hæmoptysis, other pulmonary affections, leucorrhœa and female debility.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*—Two to four drams.

INFUSION OF COMFREY.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Water	Twelve ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — One to two ounces.	

SYRUP OF COMFREY.

Fluid Extract	Six ounces.
Syrup	Ten ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF COMFREY.

Pulmonary Balsam.

Fluid Extract of Comfrey	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Spikenard	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Elecampane	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Bloodroot	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Horehound	One dram.
Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry	One dram.
Alcohol	Ten drams.
Syrup	Eight ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Half to one ounce.	

Symplocarpus Fœtidus.*Skunk Cabbage.*

Common names — SKUNK WEED. COLLARD, MEADOW CABBAGE, ITOH WEEB, FÆTID HELLEBORE, BEAR'S LEAF, SKOKA.

This is an indigenous plant, growing abundantly in various parts of the United States, in moist grounds; flowering in March and April. The whole plant has an extremely disagreeable odor; thought to resemble that of the animal after which it is named. The root is official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant and slightly narcotic. In large doses it will occasion nausea, vomiting, vertigo and dimness of sight. Useful in asthma, whooping cough, nervous irritability, hysterin, epilepsy, chronic catarrh, pulmonary and bronchial affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Twenty to eighty drops.

TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract Three ounces.
 Alcohol, fifty per cent. Thirteen ounces.
Dose — Half to two drams.

INFUSION OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Water Fifteen ounces.
Dose — Two drams to one and a half ounces.

SYRUP OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Syrup Twelve ounces.
Dose — One to three drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SKUNK CABBAGE.

Fluid Extract of Skunk Cabbage . . One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Lobelia One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Bloodroot One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Pleurisy Root . . . One ounce.
 Fluid Extract of Ginger One ounce.
 Alcohol, seventy per cent. Fifty-nine ounces.

Dose — One to four drams, in croup, cough, asthma, etc., to promote expectoration and remove tightness across the chest.

Tanacetum Vulgare.

Tansey.

Common name — DOUBLE TANSEY.

Tansey is indigenous to Europe, but has been introduced into this country, being cultivated in gardens; and in some localities is found growing wild in the roads and old fields. Flowers from July to September. The whole plant is officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Aromatic tonic and anthelmintic. In the warm infusion possessing both emmenagogue and diaphoretic properties. Some authors claim for tansy a moderate stimulance to the alimentary tube. In overdoses baneful consequences follow its use. In small doses it will be found useful in convalescence from exhausting diseases, in hysteria, and dyspepsia complicated with flatulency. The vinous preparation is said to be beneficial in strangury, and in debility of the kidneys. Regarded especially serviceable in worms. Dubois, Burgeois and Geoffroy attest its real value as a vermifuge.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose* — Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF TANSEY.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Hot Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces, to be taken warm as a diaphoretic and an emmenagogue.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TANSEY.

Fluid Extract of Tansey One ounce.

Fluid Extract of Wormwood Three ounces.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb Three ounces.

Sherry Wine Two ounces.

Syrup Twenty ounces.

Dose — One to two fluid drams, two or three times a day, as a vermifuge.

WINE OF TANSEY.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Sherry Wine Fifteen ounces.

Dose — One to two ounces, in debility of the kidneys, etc.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.

Dandelion.

This plant is a native of Greece, but grows spontaneously throughout Europe and in this country; flowering from April to November. The root is the officinal part, which should be collected early in autumn while the plant is in flower.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Valuable alterative, tonic, diuretic and aperient. It has a specific action on the liver, exciting it to secretion when languid. Used with good effect in dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen, and in the irritable condition of the stomach and bowels.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Bi-chloride and chloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract	<i>Dose</i> — One to two drams.
Fluid Extract Compound.....	" One to two drams.
Fluid Ext. of Dandelion and Senna, ..	" One to two drams.
Solid Extract	" Ten to twenty grains
Pills	Three grains each.

INFUSION OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract	One ounce.
Water.....	Fifteen ounces.
<i>Dose</i> — Two to four ounces.	

SYRUP OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract	Three ounces.
Syrup	Thirteen ounces.

Dose — Half to one ounce.

SYRUP OF DANDELION COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion	Twelve ounces
Fluid Extract of Boneset	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Ginger	Half ounce.
Tincture of Cloves.....	Half ounce.
Syrup	Five ounces.
Brandy.....	Eight ounces

Dose — Two to three drams. — *J. Stevens.*

MIXTURE OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Peppermint	Two ounces.
Clarified Honey	Two ounces.
Water	Ten ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF DANDELION.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion	Six drams.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb	One and a half drams
Fluid Extract of Henbane	Twenty-four drops.
Carbonate of Soda	Half dram.
Bi-Tartrate of Potassa.....	Three drams.
Water.....	Three and a half ounces.

One-third to be taken three times a day. In dropsical and visceral affections. — *Dr. Meigs*

PILLS OF DANDELION AND BLUE MASS.

Solid Extract of Dandelion	Five scruples.
Solid Extract of Uva Ursi	Two and a half scruples.
Blue Mass	Ten grains.

Mix, and form ten pills. One to be taken three times a day. In dropsy, complicated with disease of the liver.

COMPOUND PILLS OF DANDELION.

1.

Solid Extract of Dandelion One ounce.

Solid Extract of Mandrake One ounce.

Solid Extract of Conium One ounce.

Mix, and divide into three-grain pills. *Dose*—Two or three.
Valuable in hepatic and bilious affections.

2.

Solid Extract of Dandelion One dram.

Solid Extract of Bloodroot One dram.

Podophyllin Ten grains.

Oil of Peppermint Five drops.

Mix, and divide into fifty pills. *Dose*—One to two, three times a day. Laxative, nauseant and diuretic; of much efficacy in jaundice, hepatic diseases, and affections of the kidneys.

3.

Solid Extract of Dandelion Three drams.

Pulverized Nux Vomica Two scruples.

Pulverized Alum Ten grains.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills, to be taken, one at night, and one at noon. In dyspepsia.

DANDELION COMPOUND.

Compounded of Dandelion, Mandrake, Conium.

Thymus Vulgaris.*Thyme.*

Common names—GARDEN THYME, THYMUS. MOTHER OF THYME.

Is indigenous to the South of Europe, and with us is cultivated in gardens. The whole herb is used, and should be collected when in flower.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, carminative, emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Used as a stimulating tonic in hysteria, dysmenorrhea, flatulence, colic, headache, etc. It is beneficial in an irritable and weak state of the stomach, in convalescence from exhausting diseases, promotes the appetite and favors the early re-establishment of digestion.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose—Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF THYME.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose—Two to four ounces; to be taken either warm or cold.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF THYME.

Fluid Extract of Thyme Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Scullcap Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Rue Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh One ounce.

Alcohol, fifty per cent. Twenty-five ounces.

Dose—From one-half dram to one-half ounce in nervous and spasmodic diseases.

Trifolium Pratense.

Red Clover.

A biennial plant, common in the United States. The blossoms are officinal.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Highly recommended in cancerous ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged-edged, and otherwise badly conditioned burns.

PREPARATION.

Solid Extract To be used at discretion.

OINTMENT OF RED CLOVER.

Solid Extract Four ounces.
 Lard Eight ounces.

PLASTER OF RED CLOVER.

Solid extract, spread over the surface of adhesive plaster. Apply to indolent ulcers, etc.

Trillium Pendulum.*Bethroot.*

Common names — BIRTH ROOT, COUGH ROOT, GROUND LILY, WAKE ROBIN, INDIAN BALM.

Common in the Middle and Western States, growing in rich soils, in damp, rocky and shady woods. The root is the part used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Astringent, tonic and antiseptic. It has been employed successfully in hematuria, leucorrhea, cough, asthma and difficult breathing. Dr. Lee says: "It is one of our most valuable tonic-astringent alteratives, and especially beneficial in most cases of passive, atonic hemorrhage." The root, made into a poultice, proves of service, to promote healthy action of indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers, and to check gangrene. See Journal of Materia Medica, vol. i.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to three drams.
 Trillium " Four to eight grains.

INFUSION OF BETHROOT.

Fluid Extract..... Two ounces.
 Water..... Fourteen ounces.
 Dose — One to three ounces.

Tussilago Farfara.

Coltsfoot.

Common names — BULL'S FOOT, FLOWER VELLURE.

Indigenous to Europe and America. Grows in wet places, and upon the sides of small streams. The leaves and roots are both used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Emollient, demulcent, tonic, and possessing, somewhat, expectorant properties. The extract has been found useful in coughs, asthma, whooping-cough, and pulmonary affections, acute and chronic. It is pronounced, by many, serviceable in serofula, in which complaint it is recommended by Cullen.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF COLTSFOOT.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Fifteen ounces

Dose — One to two or three ounces.

SYRUP OF COLTSFOOT.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.

Syrup..... Twelve ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams in asthma, coughs, whooping-cough, etc.

Valeriana Officinalis.

Valerian.

The officinal or *great wild Valerian* is a large herbaceous plant, growing two to three feet in height, with a tubercous somewhat creeping root. It is a native of Europe, and is also cultivated in the United States. It flourishes equally well in damp woods and

meadows, and on dry, elevated grounds. It flowers in June or July. The root, which is the officinal portion, is collected in the spring, before it begins to sprout, or in the autumn, just after the leaves decay.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Valerian is tonic in its action, anti-spasmodic and calnative; subduces unusual and convulsive excitement of the system, without exerting narcotic effects. Wherever there is irregular nervous action, if unconnected with inflammation or excited condition of the system, valerian is useful in subduing it. It has been used in intermittent fever, in combination with cinchona; as also it is administered in the restlessness and irritability occurring in hysterical constitutions, in the morbid vigilance of fevers, in epilepsy hemicrania, hysteria and hypochondriasis. In large doses it produces a sense of heaviness, and dull pain in the head, with other effects indicating nervous disturbance.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract..... *Dose*— Half to one and a half drams.
Solid Extract..... “ Three to ten grains.
Pills Two grains each.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent Fourteen ounces.
Dose— Half to one and a half ounces.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.
Water..... Fifteen and a half ounces.
Dose—Two to four ounces.

SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
Syrup..... Twelve ounces.
Dose—Two to six drams

WINE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Sherry Wine.....	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—Half to one and a half ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.....	One and a half ounces.
Syrup of Chamomile	One and a half ounces.
Camphor	Twenty grains.
Infusion of Cinchona.....	Two pints.

Dose—One to two ounces, three times a day. — *Saunders*.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract	Two ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia ...	Fourteen ounces.

Dose—One to two drams, given in sweetened water, milk, or some mucilaginous fluid.

VALERIAN COMPOUND.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.....	Two ounces.
Fluid Extract of Cinchona.....	Half ounce.
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	Two drams.
Syrup of Ginger.....	One ounce.

Dose—Two drams every hour in periodic hemicrania. — *Donald*
Monro.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.....	Two ounces.
Tincture of Castor	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Saffron.....	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Peppermint....	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Two pints.

Dose—Half to one and a half drams. — *Wirt. Ph.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF VALERIAN.

Solid Extract of Valerian. One dram.
 Solid Extract of Scullcap One dram.
 Solid Extract of Chamomile One dram.
 Sulphate of Quinine. Half dram.
 Powdered Capsicum Ten grains.
 Mix and make forty-five pills.
Dose — One pill every two or three hours as a tonic and nervine.

Veratrum Viride.*American Hellebore.*

Common names — SWAMP HELLEBORE, INDIAN POKE, ITCH-WEED.

This plant is indigenous to many parts of the United States, usually growing in swamps, wet meadows, and on the banks of mountain streamlets. The rhizoma is the officinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is slightly acid, an excellent expectorant, a certain diaphoretic, nervine, and never narcotic, emetic, and arterial sedative, which last is its most valuable and interesting property, and for which it stands unparalleled and unequalled as a therapeutic agent. From its powerful emetic properties, and the prostration resulting from excessive doses, it should always be used with great caution, and its effects carefully observed. Its nauseating and depressing effects are best counteracted by opiates and alcoholic stimulants. See Journal of Materia Medica, vols. i, iii, iv and v.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. *Dose* —

Each fluid ounce represents one ounce of crude root, and calculating sixty minims, or one hundred and twenty drops to the fluid dram, each grain is represented by one minim, or two drops; therefore, for an adult male, begin with two drops, increasing one drop each portion given, or, for greater convenience or certainty of administration, combine in equal proportions with simple syrup, or syrup of squills, and give four drops, increasing one or two drops each

portion till nausea or vomiting ensues, or the pulse is reduced to sixty-five or seventy beats per minute. For children, begin with one drop of Veratrum, combined with equal portions of syrup of squills, and increase one drop each portion. When the pulse is sufficiently diminished, then reduce the dose one-half—in all cases continuing it a sufficient length of time to prevent any return of the symptoms. Morphine or laudanum with brandy is a perfect antidote for an overdose of Veratrum; or syrup of sulphate of morphine one part, fluid extract of ginger two parts. Dose of this mixture for an adult male, sixty drops every fifteen minutes till relieved.

Veratrin Dose — One-sixteenth to half grain.

Pills Half and one-quarter grain each.

TINCTURE OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract Eight ounces.

Alcohol, seventy per cent. Eight ounces.

Dose — Two to four drops, observing the effects and increase required.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN HELLEBORE.

Fluid Extract One dram.

Water Eight ounces.

Dose — Two to four drams each hour. The dose should be too small to produce emesis. — *T. C. Miller.*

Verbena Hastata.

Vervain.

Common names — VERBENA, SIMPLER'S JOY.

Indigenous to the United States. The root and tops are used in medicine.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Tonic, emetic, sudorific, and a soothing and palliative expectorant. It may be employed in catarrh, bronchial affections and pulmonary disorders. Used in intermittent fever, obstructed menstruation, in serofula, and visceral obstructions.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — Half to one dram.

INFUSION OF VERVAIN.

Fluid Extract Half ounce.

Water Fifteen and a half ounces.

Dose — Two to four ounces.

Viburnum Opulus.*Cramp Bark, or High Cranberry.*

Common names — SNOW BALL, CRANBERRY TREE, NANNY BUSH BARK, GUELDER'S ROSE, SHEEP'S BERRY.

Is a handsome indigenous shrub, growing in low, rich lands, in the northern part of the United States and Canada; flowering in June.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Is a powerful antispasmodic, and in consequence of this property received the name of *Cramp Bark*. Is used in asthma, spasms, cramps, and with females subject to convulsions during pregnancy, or at the time of parturition. It is said to prevent these attacks entirely, if used daily for the last two or three months of gestation.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract Dose — One to two drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CRAMP BARK.

Fluid Extract of Cramp Bark One ounce.

Fluid Extract of Lobelia Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Skunk Cabbage Half ounce.

Fluid Extract of Stramonium Two drams.

Fluid Extract of Capsicum Two drams.

Fluid Extract of Bloodroot Two drams.

Alcohol, eighty per cent Fourteen ounces.

Dose — Twenty to sixty drops, in asthma, hysteria, and all nervous disorders.

COMPOUND WINE OF CRAMP BARK.

Fluid Extract of Cramp Bark	One ounce.
Fluid Extract of Scullcap	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Skunk Cabbage	Half ounce.
Fluid Extract of Cloves	Two drams.
Fluid Extract of Capsicum	One dram.
Sherry Wine.....	Thirty ounces.

Dose — Two ounces, in spasmodic attacks, etc.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.

Prickly Ash.

Common names — YELLOW WOOD, SUTERBERRY, PELLITORY, TOOTHACHE BUSH, PARSLEY YELLOW ROOT.

This species is indigenous, growing in woods and on river banks, flowering in April and May before the foliage. All parts of the plant are medicinal, and the leaves and capsules have an aromatic odor, recalling that of Oil of Lemons. The bark is the officinal portion, although the fruit is considered by some to be quite as active.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

It is a stimulant, tonic and alterative. Used in languid conditions of the system, in rheumatism, chronic syphilis and hepatic derangements. The Xanthoxylum may be used in all cases when it is desired to stimulate and strengthen mucous tissues. A valuable tonic in low typhoid fever.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract.....	<i>Dose</i> — Fifteen to forty-five drops.
Xanthoxylum	“ Two to six grains.
Pills	One grain each.

TINCTURE OF PRICKLY ASH.

Fluid Extract	Four ounces.
Alcohol, fifty per cent.....	Twelve ounces.

Dose — Half to one and a half drams.

INFUSION OF PRICKLY ASH.

Fluid Extract One ounce.

Water..... Thirty-one ounces.

One pint to be taken in divided doses during the twenty-four hours; in chronic rheumatism.

ENEMA OF PRICKLY ASH.

Fluid Extract of Prickly Ash. Two ounces.

Fluid Extract of Opium Five drams.

Water..... Thirteen and a half ounces.

Xanthoxylin One dram.

Cinicifugin One dram.

Apocynin One dram.

Alcohol, fifty per cent..... One pint.

Dose — Four drams, three times a day in chronic rheumatism.

Xanthoxylin Six grains.

Hydrastin Six grains.

Dose — Three grains. Stimulating tonic for children, after diarrhea, dysentery and other debilitating diseases.

Zingiber Officinale.

Ginger.

This plant is a native of Hindostan, and is cultivated in all parts of India. The flowers have an aromatic smell, and the bruised stems are slightly fragrant; but the root is the portion in which the virtues of the plant reside. The Jamaica Ginger is considered the best, and is mainly in use.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Ginger is a grateful stimulant and carminative, often given in dyspepsia, flatulency and imperfect digestion, as well as in colic, nausea, gout, spasms, cholera morbus, etc. It is particularly valuable to travelers, who are exposed to complaints of the bowels, arising from change of climate and exposure, or from the use of unwholesome water. It is much used to mask nauseous drugs, and to prevent their tendency to produce tormina; very important adjuvant to strong purgatives, moderating their violence. A local application of the concentrated tincture (one part of ginger and two of proof spirits), over the whole forehead, has been attended with remarkable success in myopia.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract *Dose*— Half to one and a half drams.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract Four ounces.
 Alcohol, eighty per cent. Twelve ounces.
Dose— Two to six drams.

INFUSION OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract One ounce.
 Hot Water Fifteen ounces.
Dose— One to two ounces.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Fluid Extract Two ounces.
 Syrup Fourteen ounces.
Dose— Half to two ounces. Much used as a warm stomachic, also as an addition to tonic, and purgative infusions and mixtures; and to flavor drinks, etc.

PART II.

TILDEN & COMPANY'S

Book of Formulæ.

PILULÆ.

PILULÆ.

Aconitine. One sixtieth part of a grain.

The active principle of aconite, to which refer.

Dose.—One.

Aconite, Ext. One fourth, one half, and one grain.

Its action on the nervous system is that of a direct sedative. Valuable in neuropathic diseases, rheumatism, gout, scrofula, secondary syphilis, certain cutaneous diseases, etc.

Dose.—($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) One to four.

Aloetic. *Pil. Aloes. U. S. P.*

Aloes, Socot.	} equal parts. Four grains.
Soap, Castile.	

Cathartic and tonic. Recommended in dyspepsia, amenorrhea, habitual constipation; ordinarily where cathartics are indicated. All the varieties of aloes operate very slowly, but certainly, and have a peculiar affinity for the large intestines. Aloes has a decided tendency to the uterine system. It is useful in jaundice, in the treatment of ascarides, and is more frequently employed than any other remedy in amenorrhea. Aloes is contra-indicated by the existence of hemorrhoids, and is obviously unsuitable, unless modified by combination, to the treatment of inflammatory diseases.

In the *Aloetic* pill, the soap diminishes the liability of the aloes to irritate the rectum.

Dose.—One to three.

Aloes and Assafoetida. *Pil. Aloes et Assafoetida. U. S. P.*

Aloes, Socot.	} equal parts. Four grains.
Assafoetida.	
Soap, Castile.	

Cathartic with stimulant and carminative properties. Applicable to costiveness attended with flatulence and debility of the digestive organs.

Dose.—Two to five.

Aloes and Iron. *Pil. Aloes et Ferri. U. S. P.*

Aloes Socot.	} Three grains.
Conium, Ext., \mathfrak{ss} $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	
Iron, Sulphate.	
Ginger, Jamaica, \mathfrak{ss} 1 part.	

The laxative power of Aloes is increased, and its tendency to irritate is diminished by the combination with sulphate of iron. Useful in constipation with debility of the stomach, especially when attended with amenorrhea.

Dose.—One to four.

Aloes and Mastich. *Dinner Pill, Lady Webster's. U. S. P.*

Aloes, Soc't., 3 parts.	} Three grains.
Gum Mastich.	
Rose Leaves, aa 1 part,	

Dose. — One to three.

Aloes and Myrrh. *Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ. U. S. P.*

Aloes, Soc't., 2 parts.	} Four grains.
Myrrh.	
Saffron, aa 1 part.	

Purgative and emmenagogue. Employed as a warm stimulant cathartic, in general debility attended with constipation, and retention or suppression of the menses.

Dose. — Three to five.

Aloes and Ext. Gentian. *Gentian Compound*

Ext. Gentian.	} Four grains.
Aloes, Soc't.	
Rhei, pow'd.	
Ol Carui.	

Dose. — One to five.

Aloes and Nux Vomica.

Aloes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	} Two grains.
Ext. Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Aperient and nervo-tonic

Dose. — One.

Alterative.

Mass. Hydrargyri, 1 grain.	} One and a half grains.
Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Pulv. Ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Dose. — One to three.

Ammonium, Bromide. One grain.

Has especial reference to functional nervous diseases, particularly of the ganglionic system. This composition has been found decidedly beneficial in epilepsy, and strumous ophthalmia in the young. Dr. Gibb administered it successfully in these affections, in doses varying from one to ten grains, three times a day. Recommended in chorea, whooping-cough, and cases of diseased and irritated mucous membranes.

Dose. — Two to five.

Anderson's Scots'.

Aloes, Soc't., 24 parts.	} Two grains.
Soap, Castile, 4 parts.	
Colocynth, 1 part.	
Gamboge, 1 part.	
Oil Anise, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	

Antibilious and purgative. It is an excellent pill for promoting the biliary secretions, and uniting an alterative with its purgative action.

Dose. — One to three.

Anthelmintic.

Santonin, 1 grain.
Calomel, 1 grain. { Two grains.
Dose. — One.

Anthemis, Ext. Two grains.

Mild tonic. In small doses acceptable and corroborant to the stomach.

Dose. — One to six

Antibilious.

Colocynth, Ext., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains. { Two and three-fourths grains.
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Drastic hydragogue cathartic. By this combination we have the purgative energy of colocynth without its violence. Recommended in dropsical affections, hepatic derangements, in cases where a brisk cathartic is indicated.

Dose. — One to four.

Anti-Dyspeptic.

Strychnia, 1-40 grain.
Ext. Belladonnæ, 1-10 grain.
Pulv. Ipecac, 1-10 grain.
Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grains. { Two and a half grains.
Dose. — One.

Anti-Malarial (McCaw).

Quinæ Sulph., 1 grain.
Ferri. Sul. Ext., 1-4 grain.
Ol. Res. Pip. Nig. 1-16 grain.
Ac. Arsenios, 1-10 grain.
Gelseminin, 1-4 grain.
Podophyllin, 1-8 grain. { Two grains.
Dose. — One.

Anti-Periodic.

Cinchonæ Sulph., 1 grain.
Ferri. Sul. Exsic, 1 grain.
Ext. Quass. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Ext. Rhei. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. { Three grains.
Dose. — One.

Antimonii Compound. Calomel Compound. (Plummer's.) U.S.P.

Sulphuret Antimony.
Calomel, ãã one part.
Guaiac.
Molasses, ãã two parts. { Three grains.
Dose. — One to two.

Apocynum, Ext. Two grains.

Promotes excretion. Has been beneficially employed in liver and stomach affections, intermittents, and the low stage of typhoid fevers. See Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

Dose. — One to four.

Aperient.

Ext. Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Ext. Colocynth Comp., 2 grains. } Two and five-sixths grains.

Promotes excretion. Employed in confirmed torpor of the bowels. Ext. hyoscyamus prevents tormina, without impairing the energy of the other ingredients.

Dose.—One to two.

Arsenious Acid. One thirty-second part of a grain.

Alterative and febrifuge. The principal diseases in which it is principally exhibited are, scirrhus and cancer, anomalous ulcers, intermittent fever, chronic rheumatism, particularly that form of it attended with pains in the bones, hermicrania and periodical headache.

The administration should at once be stopped, when it produces swelling of the face and eyelids, and disorder of the digestive organs.

Dose.—One to three.

Assafoetida. *Pil. Assafoetida.* U. S. P. Four grains.

Powerful anti-spasmodic, moderate stimulant, efficient expectorant and feeble laxative. The disagreeable taste and odor are concealed by the sugar coating. It appears to exert a special action on the nervous system, but it acts also very powerfully on the digestive apparatus. Physicians have employed it against the various forms of hysteria. It has been employed in hypochondria, in asthma, and spasmodic bronchitis, in all the nervous maladies of the respiratory organs, in flatulent colic with constipation. It is also anthelmintic, and, taken in small doses, it assists the functions of the stomach. It is highly useful in spasmodic pectoral affections, such as whooping cough, and asthma, and in certain infantile coughs and catarrhs, complicated with nervous disorder, or with a disposition of the system to sink.

Dose.—Two to four.

Assafoetida and Iron. *Assafoetida et Ferri.*

Assafoetida, 2 grains.
 Sulph. of Iron, 1 grain. } Three grains.

Has especial reference to spasmodic affections dependent on general debility of the system, and disorders attended with immoderate discharges.

Dose.—Two to four.

Assafoetida and Rhei.

Assafoetida.
 Rhei.
 Iron, by hydrogen. } equal parts. Three grains.

Anti-spasmodic, tonic and laxative combination.

Dose.—Two to six.

Atropia. One-sixtieth part of a grain.

This alkaloid possesses the properties of atropa belladonna in a concentrated form.

Dose. — One to two.

Ballou.

Ext. Col. Comp., 1 grain.	} Three grains.
Ext. Jalapæ, 1 grain.	
Hydr'g. Chlor. Mit., 1 grain.	
Pulv. Ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Alterative and cathartic.

Belladonna, Ext. One-fourth, one-half, and one grain.

Narcotic, possessing diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and somewhat disposed to act upon the bowels. Valuable in neuralgia, convulsions, spasms, and all painful conditions of the nervous system. Is used as a prophylactic in scarlatina.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) One to four.

Biniodide Mercury.

One-sixteenth and one-eighth grain.

A powerful irritant used in similar diseases with the protoiodide, namely, scrofula and syphilis, but is much more active. It has also been employed in rheumatism and epilepsy.

Dose. — One-sixteenth of a grain, gradually increased.

Bismuth and Nux Vomica.

Bismuth Subnit., 5 grains.	} Five and one-half grains.
Ext. Nux Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Tonic, anti-dyspeptic aperient.

Dose. — One pill.

Bismuth, Subnitrate. Two grains.

Anti-spasmodic, absorbent, and slightly sedative and astringent. Principally employed in painful affections of the stomach, such as cardialgia, pyrosis and gastrodynia; in spasmodic diseases; and in dysentery and diarrhea.

Dose. — Two to four.

Bismuth, Subcarbonate. Three grains.

Tonic and sedative. Recommended in the treatment of gastralgia, attended with acrid tongue, laborious digestion, acid eructations and spasmodic vomiting. Has the advantage over the nitrate in that it is more readily tolerated by the stomach, more susceptible of being dissolved in the gastric juice, more potent to neutralize the excess of acid in the stomach, and produces no constipating effects.

Dose. — One to three just before meals.

Blue Pill. *Pill. Hydrargyri. U. S. P.* Two and one-half, and five grains.

Alterative, sialogogue and purgative. Less irritating than the other mercurials. It is employed in constipation, biliary derangements, syphilitic diseases, and whenever the influence of mercury is desirable. With a view to the alterative effect upon the digestive organs, one pill may be given every night, or every other night, at bed time, and followed in the morning, if the bowels should not be opened, by a small dose of laxative medicine. From five to fifteen grains of the mass are occasionally given as a cathartic, in cases requiring a peculiar impression upon the liver; but, when used for this purpose, it should always either be combined with, or speedily followed by, a more certain purgative.

Dose. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ grains, two to four.} \\ 5 \text{ grains, one to two.} \end{array} \right.$

Blue Pill Compound.

Blue Pill, 1 grain.	} One and three quarter grains.
Opil, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Ipecac, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	

This combination so modifies the action of blue pill, as to render it a more satisfactory laxative and alterative. The base is more energetic, while its after-effects are less objectionable.

Dose. — One to three.

Blue Pill and Podophyllin.

Blue pill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	} Three grains.
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Dose. — One to two.

Caffein Citrate. One grain.

Useful as a remedy for, and a preventive of, indioptic and sick headache.

Dose. — One.

Calomel. One-half, one, two, three and five grains.

Calomel is the most valuable of the mercurial preparations, uniting with the general properties of the mercurials those of a purgative and anthelmintic. Whether the object be to bring the system under the general influence of mercury, or to produce its alterative action upon the hepatic or other secretory functions, calomel is superior to all other preparations on account of both its certainty and mildness.

It is peculiarly useful in the commencement of bilious fevers, in hepatitis, jaundice, bilious and painter's colic, dysentery, especially that of the tropical climates, and all other affections attended with congestion of the portal system, or torpidity of the hepatic functions. It is often added in small quantities to purgative combinations, with a view to its influence on the liver.

Calomel Compound. (Plummer's.) *U. S. P.*

Sulphuret Antimony.	} Three grains.
Calomel, ℥i 1 part.	
Gulac.	
Molasses, ℥i 2 parts.	

Alterative, well adapted to the treatment of chronic rheumatism, and of scaly and other eruptive diseases of the skin, especially when accompanied with a syphilitic taint.

Dose. — One to two.

Calomel, et Ipecac Com.

Calomel, 1 grain.	} Four grains
P. Ipecac Com., $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	

Alterative.

Dose. — One to three.

Calomel and Opium.

Calomel, 2 grains.	} Three grains.
Opium, 1 grain.	

The degree of irritation which ordinarily follows the administration of pure calomel is diminished, while its laxative power is increased by this combination.

Dose. — One to three.

Calomel and Rhei, Ext.

Calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	} One and a half grains.
Ext. Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Ext. Colocynth. Com., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-6 grain.	

A safe and reliable pill in habitual constipation. Its use is unattended by any unpleasant results.

Dose. — Two to four.

Calomel and Compound Colocynth, Ext.

Calomel, 1 grain.	} Three and a half grains.
Ext. Colocynth Comp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	

Employed in costiveness and torpid state of the bowels and liver. Possesses properties similar to colocynth comp. and blue pill.

Dose. — Two to four.

Camphor and Hyoscyamus.

Gum Camphor, 1 grain.	} Two grains.
Ext. Hyos. Eng., 1 grain.	

Anodyne.

Dose. — One.

Camphor and Valerian.

Camphor, 1 grain.	} Three grains.
Ext. Henbane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	
Pulv. Valerian, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Anti-spasmodic.	
Dose. — One.	

Camphor and Opium.

Camphor, 2 grains.	} Three grains.
Opium, 1 grain.	

Anodyne, diaphoretic, sedative and anti-spasmodic. Camphor is said to lessen the chance of idiosyncratic effects of opium. This combination is serviceable in hysteria, nymphomania and all irritation of the sexual organs.

Dose. — One to two.

Camphor, Compound.

Camphor.	} Three grains.
Kino.	
Opium, $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 grain.	
Capsicum, 1-16 of a grain.	

Anodyne, sedative, anti-spasmodic and astringent. Useful in cases of an inflammatory character, with undue action of the bowels.

Dose. — One.

Cannabis Indica, Ext. One-half, and one grain.

Supposed to exert an influence on both the brain and spinal cord. It is very efficient in checking cough and cramp, and removing languor and anxiety.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) One to four.

Capsicum. One grain.

In small doses it produces warmth in the stomach, promotes digestion, and stimulates the genito-urinary organs.

Dose. — One to two.

Cathartic. *Pil. Cathartice Compositæ.* U. S. P.

Ext. Coleynth, Comp.	} Three grains.
Ext. Jalap.	
Calomel.	
Gamboge.	

This preparation is intended to represent numerous cathartics, and calculated for a wide range of application. The operation of the several ingredients, though singly drastic, is rendered mild in a state of combination without losing any of its purgative power. Particularly adapted to the early stages of bilious fevers, to hepatitis, jaundice, and all those derangements of the alimentary canal, or of the general health, which depend on congestion of the portal circle.

Dose. — One to four.

Cathartic Improved.

Ext. Colcynth, Com.	} Three grains.
Ext. Jalap.	
Podophyllin.	
Leptandrin.	
Ext. Hyoscyamus.	
Ext. Gentian.	
Oil Peppermint.	

Formula first appeared in the Journal of Materia Medica. The *Improved Compound Cathartic* is a reliable purgative, mild and speedy in its operation, possesses superior alterative properties, regulates the biliary secretions, and thoroughly cleanses the alimentary canal.

The numerous testimonials received in reference to the action of this pill agree in saying, that while it is not violently drastic, it is thorough in its action, not weakening the system by hasty and drenching discharges, but acting as a superior alterative; at the same time being certain and effective in its action on the liver. This has everywhere been the testimony in reference to the action of podophyllin and leptandrin, namely, certainty in their cholagogue, purgative and alterative action, unaccompanied by haste or violence.

Possesses the purgative, alterative and cholagogue properties of the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic, at the same time not being open to the popular objection of including calomel in its composition; and, as a substitute for the U. S. P. pill, it is confidently recommended to the profession.

Dose. — One to three.

Cathartic Comp. (Vegetable).

Ext. Coloc., Simple, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	} Three grains.
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	
Pulv. Res. Scam., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Pulv. Aloes Socot., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	
Pulv. Cardamomi, 1-9 grain.	
Pulv. Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Dose. — One to four.	

Coulrophyllin. One-tenth grain.

This article appears to exert a direct influence upon the uterus, acting as an alterative, uterine tonic, and parturient according to the period it is employed. Useful in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, passive menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, etc.

Dose. — One to four pills three or four times a day.

Chapman's Dinner.

Aloes, socot., 2 parts.	} Four grains.
Mastic, 1 part.	
Ipecac, 1 part.	
Oil Fennel, q. s.	

Dyspeptic and resolvent.

Dose. — One before meals.

Cerii Oxalas. One grain.

Vomiting in pregnancy.

Dose. — One.

Chimaphila, Ext. Three grains.

It has proved very efficacious in many cutaneous diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, chronic nephritic, urinary and dropsical affections.

Dose. — Three to six.

Chinoidine. Two grains.

Chinoidine resembles quinia in its medical properties, occasionally effective, where the salts of quinia, from long use, have become powerless. Some even claim for it a superiority over all other preparations of cinchona.

Dose. — One to three.

Chinoidine Compound.

Chinoidine, 2 grains.
Ferri Sulphate, Exsic., 1 grain. } Three and a half grains.
Piperin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

This union of well-known tonics will be found useful in chlorosis, and in anæmic conditions, in some types of amenorrhea; and generally where the system lacks vital energy, and the blood is impoverished.

Dose. — One to two

Cimicifugin. One grain.

"Tonic, alterative, nervine, anti-periodic, with an especial affinity for the uterus. Used in intermittent fevers, periodic disorders, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, sterility, rheumatism, scrofula, and prolapsus uteri, not accompanied by an inflammatory condition of that organ or its ligaments. It has also been used with success in gleet, gonorrhea and dyspepsia."

Dose. — One to four.

Cinchonia, Sulphate. One and a half, and three grains.

Possesses nearly the same remedial virtues as sulphate of quinia. Efficient as a tonic and anti-periodic.

Dose. — ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grains) One to four.

Citrate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Cit. Iron and Quinia, 2 grains. } Two grains.
Strychnia, 1-60 grain.

Tonic.

Dose. — One

Cochia.

Colocynth Comp
Aloes.
Gamboge.
Scammony.
Potassa Sulph.

} Three grains.

Actively cathartic. Sulphate potassa establishes a more perfect division of the aloes and scammony.

Dose. — One to three.

Codeia. One-sixteenth part of a grain.

In the hands of M. Barbier, of Amiens, it relieved painful affections having their origin in the great sympathetic. It neither affected the circulation, disturbed digestion, or produced constipation. Dr. Aran, of Paris, deems it not inferior to morphia, in its efficiency to relieve pain and secure undisturbed rest, though it must be given in larger doses. As respects intensity of action, Magendie compares one grain of codeia with half a grain of morphia. Two grains induced, besides sleep, vertigo, nausea, and even vomiting; but this dose succeeded like a charm in cases of neuralgia faciei, and in sciatica, that had resisted the most valued agents. Dr. Mirandi has published the results of his experience with codeia in what he calls powerful nervous irritations of the mucous membranes of the stomach, and he affirms that by it he cured eleven cases. It has been used with great advantage in several bad cases of dyspepsia.

Dose. — One to four.

Colchicum, Ext. One-half grain

Sedative, and appears to have the power of increasing all the secretions. Colchicum is considered invaluable in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, especially when these affections assume a neuralgic character.

Dose. — One to three.

Colocynth Compound, Ext. Three grains.

Produces prompt and free alvine evacuations. Exhibited beneficially in hepatic derangements.

Dose. — Two to six.

Colocynth Compound, Ext. and Blue Pill.

Colocynth Comp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Blue Pill, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

} Three grains.

An excellent alterative and cholagogue combination.

Dose. — One to two.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Ipecac. Three grains.

The modification produced by a union with ipecac renders the action of colocynth compound more energetic, and also less severe. A favorite pill with many to remove visceral obstructions.

Dose.—Two to four.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Hyoscyamus. *Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.* U. S. P. Three grains.

Compound extract of colocynth is said to be almost entirely deprived of its griping tendency by combining it with hyoscyamus, without suffering any impairment of its purgative power.

Dose.—One to six.

Colocynth Compound and Jalap.

Ext. Colocynth, Compound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Ext. Jalap, 1 grain.

Ext. Henbane, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Ext. Gentian, 1 grain.

Podophyllin, 1-10 grain.

Leptandrin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Oil Peppermint, q. s.

} Four grains.

Hydrogogue cathartic.

Dose.—Two to four.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Podophyllin. Three grs.

Anti-bilious cathartic. A potent substitute for calomel where some idiosyncrasy of constitution or prejudice interdicts the use of the latter agent.

Dose.—One to two.

Colocynth Compound Ext. and Calomel. Three grains.

Possesses properties analogous to Colocynth Compound and Blue Pill.

Dose.—Two to three.

Conium, Ext. One-fourth, one-half, and one grain.

Narcotic and alterative. Conium is administered in a variety of complaints to alleviate pain. By some it is supposed to possess a curative influence over malignant tumors. Beneficial in chronic rheumatic affections, in all excitable conditions of the nervous and vascular system.

Dose.—($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) Two to six.

Conium and Ipecac. U. S. P. One grain.

Conium is regarded by some physicians more serviceable when united with ipecac.

Dose.—Three to five.

Cook's Pill.

Albes, 1 grain.	} Three grains.
Calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Rhei, 1 grain.	
Soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Laxative and alterative. A very popular pill on the plantations through the South.

Dose. — One to three.

Copaiba, Pure, Solidified. Three and four grains.

Diuretic. Efficient in chronic diseases of the mucous membranes. It operates by exciting a new and healthy action on irritated mucous surfaces. In small doses it improves the digestion, and in larger doses it occasions nausea and alvine dejections. It has an especial action on the genito-urinal membranes. Hence proceeds its principal use in combating the hemorrhagic fluxes, and it is, with cubebs, the specific for these diseases. It is administered both at the outset as well as when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Copaiba prevents nocturnal erections, the pain and inflammation in gonorrhea, as well as and often better than antiphlogistics. M. Ribes asserts that copaiba has never failed against the symptoms provoked by the spontaneous suppression of the gonorrhea, particularly when the symptoms were developed a little time after the suppression of the discharge, and when the remedy was instantly employed; in such cases the gonorrhea and the symptoms have invariably never returned.

Dose. — (3 grains) Two to five.

Copaiba Compound.

Pil. Copaiba, 2 grains.	} Four grains.
Resin Guaiac, 1 grain.	
Ferri Cit., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Oleo-resin, Cubebs, 1 grain.	

Unites a gentle but efficient chalybeate with powerful diuretic. This pill is preferred by any to many other in the treatment of gleet, gonorrhea, and that class of diseases.

Dose. — One to three.

Copaiba and Buchu.

Copaiba, 3 grains.	} Four grains.
Oleo-resin Buchu, 1 grain.	

Dose. — One to three.

Diuretic.

Copaiba and Cubebs, Ext.

Pil. Copaiba, 2 grains.	} Three grains.
Oleo-resin, Cubebs, 1 grain.	

Produces effects similar with copaiba pure, and given in the same type of disorders.

Dose. — Two to four.

Copaiba, Cubebs and Citrate Iron. Three grains.

Similar to copaiba compound.

Dose. — One to four.

Cornin. Two grains.

The active principle of *Cornus Florida*. It may be used in all cases where quinine is indicated.

Dose. — One to five.

Cornus Florida, Ext. Two grains.

Tonic, astringent and highly stimulant. Used with advantage in typhoid and periodical fevers, in all cases where tonics are advised.

Dose. — Two to five.

Corrosive Sublimate. One-sixteenth, and one-eighth part of a grain.

Alterative in cutaneous, serofulous and rheumatic diseases, nervous disorders, diseases of the bones, etc., obstinate prurigo, acne, and other eruptions of the face. Generally employed in syphilitic maladies.

Dose. — (1-16 grain.) One to two

Cubebs Ext. Two grains.

Cubebs are stimulant, exercising a decided influence over the urinary apparatus. Have been successfully administered in gonorrhea, leucorrhœa, and also have been found of service in chronic bronchitis, laryngitis and dyspepsia.

Dose. — One to six.

Cubebs and Alum. Three grains.

Alum is stated greatly to increase the efficacy of cubebs.

Dose. — Two to four.

Cubebs, Ext., Rhatany and Iron.

Ext. Cubebs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Ext. Rhatany, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Iron, Sulphate, 1 grain.

} Three grains.

Stimulant, astringent and tonic. This combination appears to be indicated in mucous discharges, incontinence of urine, etc. The type of fluxes will readily be suggested to which this combination is peculiarly adapted.

Dose. — One to three.

Cypripedium, Ext. Two grains.

Useful in hysteria, chorea, nervous head-ache, and all cases of nervous irritability.

Dose. — Two to six.

Digitalin. One-sixtieth part of a grain.

The amorphous principle of *Digitalis Purpurea*, and effects the system similarly. Exercises a powerful sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems, and particularly on the generative organs. The potency of this concentrated principle necessitates care and prudence in the administration.

Dose. — One to two.

Digitalis, Ext. One-half grain.

Sedative and diuretic. The former adapts it to cases in which the action of the heart requires it to be controlled; the latter renders it invaluable in dropsical affections. The two actions never occur simultaneously. If either of these effects be kindly obtained, there is no danger of its accumulating in the system. Employed in dropsy, diseases of the heart, aneurism, epilepsy, etc.

Dose. — One to three.

Digitalis. Compound

Pulv. Digital., Eng., 1 grain.	} Four grains.
Pulv. Scillæ, 1 grain.	
Potass. Nit., 2 grains.	

Diuretic and expectorant.

Dose — One.

Dinner Pill. (*Lady Webster's.*)

Aloes, Socot., 3 parts.	} Three grains.
Gum Mastich.	
Rose Leaves, ññ 1 part.	

A favorite pill in indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation

Dose. — One to three.

Diuretic.

Sapon. Hispan., Pulv., 2 grains.	} Four grains.
Sodæ Carb. Exsic., 2 grains.	
Ol. Baccæ Junip., 1 drop.	

Dose. — One to three.

Dupuytren.

Pulv. Gualac, 3 grains.	} Three grains.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros., 1-10 grain.	
Pulv. Opil., ½ grain.	

Dose. — One to three

Elaterium. (*Clutterbuck's.*) One-eighth grain.

Elaterium is a drastic purgative. Its nauseating and griping tendency is counteracted by a combination with capsicum or ginger. Applicable in cases requiring very copious evacuations, as in the treatment of passive dropsies, especially in ascites and hydrothorax, as a revulsive in cerebral affections, and whenever a hydragogue or revellent effect is indicated.

Dose. — One to two.

Emmenagogue (Mutter).

Ferri Sulph., 1½ grains.	} Three grains.
Aloe Socot., Pulv., ¼ grain.	
Terebinth. Alb., 1¼ grains.	

Dose. — One.

Ferri et Quass. et Nux Vom.

Fer. per Hydrogen, 1½ grains.	} Three and one-half grains.
Ext. Quassia, 1 grain.	
Ext. Nux Vom., ¼ grain	
Pulv. Saponis, ⅓ grain.	

Tonic.

Dose. — One

Ferri et Strychnia.

Strych., 1-60 grain.	} Two grains.
Ferrum per Hydrogen, 2 grains.	

Dose. — One.

Tonic.

Ferrocyanide Iron. Three grains.

Employed in epilepsy.

Gamboge Compound. *Pil. Gambogiae Compositae. U. S. P.*

Gamboge.	} Three grains.
Aloes, Socot.	
Ginger, Jamaica.	
Soap.	

An active purgative pill.

Dose. — Three to five.

Gentian, Ext. Two grains.

Tonic. Promotes the appetite, invigorates digestion, and acts as a general corroborant.

Dose. — Two to six.

Gentian Compound. *Gentianae Compositae. U. S. P.*

Ext. Gentian.	} Four grains.
Aloes, Socot.	
Rhei Powder.	
Oil Carui.	

A laxative to the constipations of sedentary and dyspeptic persons.

Dose. — One to five

Geraniin. One grain.

May be employed for all purposes to which astringent pilular medicines are applicable.

Dose. — One to five.

Gelseminin. One-sixteenth grain, one-eighth grain.

Used when it is inconvenient to administer the tincture.

Gonorrhœa.

Pulv. Cubebæ, 2 grains.	} Five grains.
Bals. Copaib. Solid, 1 grain.	
Ferri Sulph. Exsic. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Terebinth. Venet., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	

Dose. — One to three.

Hellebore, Black, Ext. One grain.

Hellebore, in medicinal doses, is alterative, drastic, cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

Dose. — One to five.

Hepatic.

Pil. Hydrarg., 3 grains.	} Five grains.
Ext. Colocynth Comp., 1 grain.	
Ext. Hyoseyami, 1 grain.	

Dose. — Two to four.

Bilious difficulties, and acts energetically upon the liver.

Helonin. One-tenth grain.

In dyspepsia, with loss of appetite, and cholic.

Hooper's Female Pills.

Aloes, Socot.	} Two and a half grains.
Iron, Sulphate.	
Ext. Black Hellebore	
Myrrh.	
Soap.	
Canela.	
Ginger, Jamaica.	

Extensively used for their emmenagogue properties.

Dose. — One to three.

Hydrastin, Alkaloid. One grain.

Laxative, cholagogue, alterative, resolvent, tonic, diuretic and antiseptic, with an especial action on diseased mucous tissues. It acts upon the liver with a certainty and efficacy that few drugs possess. As a cholagogue and deobstruent, it is said to have few equals. In splenetic, mesenteric, and abdominal visceral affections generally, in scrofula, glandular and cutaneous diseases, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, and in all morbid discharges, it is a remedy whose utility is attested by the highest authority.

Dose. — One to five.

Hydrastin, Resinoid. One grain.

This resinoid principle has properties similar to those of the preceding alkaloid, but is too stimulating in certain irritable and inflamed states of the mucous membranes. When torpor and coldness of the system occur, and when there are exudations of plastic lymph, the influence of this medicine appears to be imperatively demanded. It should not be employed in cases of inflamed mucous linings of the bowels, as it is then liable to be attended with tenesmic and colicky pains, and other troublesome conditions.

Dose. — Two to six.

Hyoscyamus, Ext. One-fourth, one-half and one grain.

Narcotic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic. Calms and soothes any irritation of the system, allays pain and relieves spasms. Its use is unattended by the unpleasant after effects which usually accompany the administration of opium.

Dose:—($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) two to four.

Ignatia, Ext. One-half and one grain.

Very similar to nux vomica, but more energetic. Useful in nervous debility, amenorrhea, chlorosis and epilepsy. See Ignatia Strychnos, page 210.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) one to three.

Iodine. One-eighth grain.

Principally employed in diseases of the absorbent and glandular systems, all diseases of an hypertrophical, strumous or cachectic character.

Dose. — One to four.

Iodoform. One grain.

Iodoform, although possessing 29 parts in 30 of its weight of iodine has not the least local irritant action. Owing to the large proportion of iodine, it is supposed to be capable of replacing that element and the iodides as a remedy, with the advantage of being non-irritant. It acts as an anodyne, and is useful in neuralgic affections. It has also been employed in goitre, rickets, serofula, phthisis, amenorrhea, syphilis, granular tumors, etc.

Dose. — One to three.

Iodoform and Iron.

Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 grain. }
 Iodoform, 1 grain. } Two grains.

Possesses tonic, anti-septic and anti-spasmodic virtues, serviceable to arrest the progress of phthisis, highly recommended as an alterative in the treatment of obstinate skin diseases, scrofulous enlargement of the glands, and old cases of bronchocele.

Dose. — One to three.

Ipecac, Ext. One-fourth grain.

Extract Ipecac, in one-fourth grain doses, acts as a tonic, invigorating digestion, promoting the appetite, and is useful in some forms of dyspepsia. Half grain doses, administered every three or four hours, produces perspiration, and are beneficial in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

Dose. — One to three.

Ipecac and Opium. (Dover's Powder.)

Opium, 1 part. }
 Ipecac, 1 part. } 2½ grains.
 Potass. Sulphate, 8 parts.

An admirable anodyne diaphoretic, not surpassed perhaps by any other combination in the power of promoting perspiration.

Dose. — One to six.

Ipecac and Opium.

Opium, ½ grain. }
 Ipecac, ½ grain. } Two grs., equal to five grs. Dover's Powders.
 Potass. Sulph., 1 grain.

Ipecac and Opium.

Opium, 1 grain. }
 Ipecac, 1 grain. } Four grs., equal to ten grs. Dover's Powders.
 Potass. Sulph., 2 grains.

Dose. — One to two.

Ipecac and Squills. *Pil Ipecacuanhæ et Scillæ.*

Camp Powder Ipeaca, 3 parts. }
 Squill, part. } Three grains.
 Ammoniac, 1 part.

A mild expectorant medicine for children when threatened with an attack of croup, and beneficial in catarrh, bronchia, and that class of complaints, when a gentle expectorant stimulant is required.

Dose. — Two to three.

Irisin. One-half and one grain.

The oleo-resinous principle of blue flag, cathartic, alterative, sialagogue, diuretic and vermifuge. See *Iris Versicolor*, p. 126.

Dose. — (½ grain) one to six.

Irisin, Compound.

Irisin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	} One-half grain.
Podophyllin, 1-16 grain.	
Strychnia, 1-49 grain.	

Dose. — One to two.

Iron and Aloes.*See Aloes and Iron.*

Dose. — One to four.

Iron, Citrate. Two grains.

Highly esteemed ferruginous preparation. Suitable for children in ordinary cases of debility.

Dose. — Two to three.

Iron, and Quinine Citrate.

Iron Citrate, 5 parts.	} One and two grains.
Quinine Citrate, 1 part.	

Valuable tonic. A convenient form for administering quinine and iron in combination. Admirably adapted for children and delicate females.

Dose. — (1 grain) two to six.

Iron, and Strychnia, Citrate.

Strychnia, Cit., 1-50 grain.	} Two grains.
Iron Cit., 2 grains.	

Chalybeate and tonic. May be given in dyspepsia when there is want of appetite, and constipation, in paralysis, amenorrhea, etc.

Dose. — One to two.

Iron, Compound. *Pil. Ferri Compositæ. U. S. P.*

Myrrh, 2 parts.	} Three grains.
Soda Carb., 1 part.	
Iron, Sulph., 1 part.	

This pill is used principally as an emmenagogue, and antihæctic tonic.

Dose. — Two to six.

Iron, Carbonate. (*Vallet's Formula.*) Three grains.

Particularly useful in chlorosis, amenorrhea, and other female complaints. Vallet's preparation is the best to produce the alterative effects of iron.

Dose. — Three to five.

Iron, Carbonate of, and Manganese. Three grains

Tonic and alterative. It is asserted that cases of anæmia, which had resisted the administration of iron alone, yielded rapidly to the combination of this metal with manganese.

"In confirmation of this statement," says Speer, "I may say that in two cases which lately came under my notice, the one of chlorotic anæmia, with amenorrhœa, the other of uncomplicated traumatic anæmia, both of long standing, the saccharine carbonate of iron and manganese succeeded entirely, after iron alone had failed. In each of these cases, its effects upon the composition of the blood and through this upon the general health, were extremely rapid, thus affording a contrast to the effects of the simple preparations of iron, which, even when most successful, are usually slow in their operation."

Dose. — One to three.

Iron, Hydrocyanate. One-half grain.

Valuable in epilepsy, neuralgia, and nervous affections generally. These pills have been known to effect permanent cures of epileptic paroxysms after a total failure of other remedies usually prescribed. The utility of hydrocyanate of iron in epileptic spasms, and the consequent despondency and gloomy feelings, is strongly supported by Dr. McGugin, Professor in the Iowa Medical College.

Dose, to prevent the return of epileptic spasms, one, night and morning; for neuralgic and nervous affections, one, every three hours, increasing according to the indications

Dose. — One to two.

Iron, Iodide of. (*Blancard Formula.*) One grain.

These pills are unalterable, rendered constant in their composition by the thick coating which surrounds the iodine, are without the taste of iron or iodine, of convenient size, and have the peculiar property of being dissolved in the gastric juices gradually, and being taken up by the absorbents as it were molecule by molecule without irritating or fatiguing the system.

The long recognized difficulty of husbanding the iodine and presenting it in an acceptable form has been overcome.

In the hospitals of Paris, these pills have achieved wonderful results in the treatment of chlorosis, scrofula, glandular enlargements, leucorrhœa, suppression of the menses, difficult menstruation, constitutional syphilis, cancer, goitre, rachitis, tubercular affections

Dose. — One to two.

Iron and Iodoform. (*See Iodoform and Iron.*) Two grains.

Dose. — One to three.

Iron, Lactate. One grain.

Possesses the general medical properties of the ferruginous preparations. Has a marked effect in increasing the appetite. Efficacious in chlorosis, with or without amenorrhœa.

Dose. — One to two.

Iron, Phosphate. Two grains

Advised in cancerous affections. Potent to invigorate and restore the vital powers. Beneficial in febrile diseases, rickets, diabetes and anæmic diseases.

Dose. — Two to four.

Iron, Pyro-Phosphate. One grain.

Blood restorative, tonic and alterative. Superior medicinal virtues are claimed for it

Dose. — Two to five.

Iron, Protoiodide. One grain.

Tonic, alterative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Sharpens the appetite, promotes digestion, and occasionally proves laxative. Chiefly employed in serofulous affections, swellings of the cervical glands, visceral obstructions attended with deficient action, chlorosis, a tonic amenorrhea and leucorrhea.

Dose. — Two to four.

Iron, Quevenne's (*By Hydrogen.*) One, and two grains.

Employed in anæmia, chlorosis, amenorrhea, chorea, and enlargement of the spleen following intermittent fever. Its general mode of action is to improve the quality of impoverished blood.

Dose. — (1 grain.) Three to six.

Iron and Strychnia.

Strychnia, 1-60 grain. }
Iron, by Hydrogen, 2 grains. } Two and one-sixtieth grains.

Beneficial in dyspepsia, when there is want of appetite, constipation, and a sensation of weight in the epigastrium after eating. Strychnia appears to overcome constipation by its peristaltic action on the portal circle, while iron gives tone to the system.

Dose. — One to two.

Iron Sulphate, Dried. Four grains.

As an astringent in diseases attended with immoderate discharges, such as passive hemorrhages, diabetes, leucorrhea, gleet; as a tonic in dyspepsia, and in the debility following protracted diseases.

Dose. — One to five.

Iron Valerianate. One gram.

Tonic, anti-spasmodic. The valerianate of iron proves an efficacious remedy in hysterical affections, and is particularly valuable when these disorders are accompanied with chlorosis.

Dose. — One to two.

Jalap. One grain.

Jalap in small doses is aperient and laxative, in large doses an active but safe and convenient purgative.

Dose. — One to six.

Jalapin. One grain.

The active principle of Jalap, to which refer.

Dose — One to two.

Kermes Mineral. One-fourth grain.

Recommended as an invaluable medicine in childbed fevers, to promote diaphoresis, and to reduce the force of the circulation.

Dose. — Two to four.

Krameria, Extract. (*Rhatany.*) Two grains.

One of the most active vegetable astringents. Used in diarrheas, dysentery and passive hemorrhages.

Dose. — One to five.

Lactuca, Extract. Two grains.

Quiets nervous irritation, produces sleep and allays cough.

Dose. — One to three.

Leptandrin. One grain.

The effect of leptandrin is gently to excite the liver without producing the least irritation of the bowels. It does not purge at all, and even its laxative effect is very slight, while on the stomach it acts as a decided tonic, hence it is most valuable in *diarrhea* and *chronic dysentery*, when the stools are destitute of bile, and the mucous membrane is irritable. In *torpidity* of the liver it is thought to be superior to Blue Pill.

Dose. — One to two.

Leptandrin Compound.

Leptandrin,	$\frac{3}{4}$ grain.	} One and three eighths grains.
Irisin,	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	
Podophyllin,	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	

Has been exhibited with good effects in liver affections, obstinate constipation, or when an active impression is demanded. Will be found useful in dysentery, rheumatism, chronic visceral obstructions, glandular diseases, etc.

Dose. — One to four.

Lupulin. Three grains.

Lupulin is regarded as possessing no inconsiderable power to control delirium tremens and wakefulness in connection with nervous irritation, anxiety and exhaustion.

Dose. — Two to three.

Macrotin. One-tenth grain.

Alterative, tonic, nervine and antiperiodic.

Dose. — One to five.

Magnesia, Calcined. Two grains.

Antacid and laxative, much used in dyspepsia, sick headache, gout and other complaints attended with sour stomach and constipation.

Dose. — Two to five.

Magnesia and Rhubarb.

Magnesia, 1 grain. }
Rhubarb, 1 grain. } Two grains.

An excellent combination in constipation and dyspepsia.

Dose. — One to four.

Mandrake Compound.

Ext. Colocynth Comp., 1 grain. }
" Mandrake, 1 grain. } Three grains.
" Gentian, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Gamboge, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

An active cathartic.

Dose. — One to three.

Mercury, Protoiodide. One-fourth grain.

Has been given with eminent success in scrofula and syphilis, especially when they occur conjoined, and is regarded a superior remedy in these affections. It should never be given in conjunction with iodide of potassin. Dr. Schedel, remarks, "Of its good effects, too much can not be said."

Dose. — One to two.

Mercury, Red. Iodide. One-sixteenth grain.

Employed in similar diseases with the protoiodide, in scrofula and scrofulous syphilis, but is much more active. Dr. Fuller of London, attests its utility in rheumatism dependent on a syphilitic taint; and epilepsy brought on by injuries to the head.

Dose. — One to four.

Mercury, Iodide, and Opium.

Mercury, Iodide, 1 grain. }
Opium, 1-3 grain. } One and one-third grain.

Alterative and stimulant. The advantage of conjoining opiates with mercury is to counteract the tendency of the last-named agent to irritate the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels in irritable subjects.

Dose. — One, gradually increased.

Morphia, Acetate. One-eighth grain.

Anodyne and soporific. Exerts similar effects upon the system as the other salts of morphia, and some practitioners give it the preference. Morphia itself is the chief, if not the exclusive narcotic principle of opium, from which, however, it differs somewhat in its mode of action.

Dose. — One to two.

Morphia, Sulphate. One thirty-second, one-sixteenth, one-eighth and one-quarter grains.

The sulphate of morphia is applicable to all cases when the object is to relieve pain, quiet restlessness, promote sleep, or allay nervous irritation in any shape. It has the anodyne, soporific and diaphoretic properties of opium, but is less stimulant, less disposed to constipate the bowels, and less apt to leave behind headache, nausea or other unpleasant effects.

Dose. — (1-32 grain) Two to four

Morphia, Valerianate. One thirty-second and one-eighth grains.

This salt is used to some extent in nervous diseases, restlessness, in fevers, etc.

Dose. — (1-32 grain) Two to four.

Morphia Compound.

Morphia, Sulphate, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	} Three-fourths of a grain.
Tart. Pot. and Ant. $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Calomel, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	

Tonic, diaphoretic and alterative. Employed in febrile diseases, especially of thoracic organs.

Dose. — Two to four.

Neuralgic. (Dr. Gross.)

Quinia Sulph., 2 grains.	} Two and three-fourths grains.
Morphia Sulph., 1-20 grain.	
Strychnia, 1-30 grain.	
Ac. Arsenious, 1-20 grain.	
Ext. Aconiti, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	

Dose. — One.

Neuralgic. (Dr. Gross.) Without Morphia.**Neuralgic.** (Idiopath.)

Ext. Hyoscyam., $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	} Three and one-half grains.
Ext. Conii, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Ext. Ignat. Am., $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Ext. Opil., $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Ext. Aconiti, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Ext. Stramon., 1-5 grain.	
Ext. Belladonnæ, 1-6 grain.	

Dose. — One.

Neuralgic. (Dr. T. S. Reed.)

Sulph. Quinine, 1 grain.	} One and three-fourth grains.
Cit. Iron, 1 grain.	
Ext. Can. Ind., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	
Ext. Belladonna, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	
Ext. Opil., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	

Dose. — One.

Neuralgic.

Ext. Belladonna, 1 grain.	} One and a fourth grains.
Sulph. Morphia, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	
Strychnia, 1-10 grain.	

Nitrate of Silver. One-fourth grain.

Tonic, anti-spasmodic and sedative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, angina pectoris, and other spasmodic affections. It has the reputation of exerting a beneficial influence inferior to no other remedy in gastralgia, pyrosis, chronic gastritis and diarrhea of phthisis. It possesses a wide range of application.

Dose. — One to two.

Nux Vomica, Ext. One-eighth, and one-half grain.

Increases the action of the various excreting organs. Principally used when there is want of nervous energy, in the treatment of paraplegia, local palsies, or of the bladder, amnaris, spermatorrhea, etc.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{8}$ grain) One to two.**Opium.** One grain.

Narcotic and stimulant, and acts under different circumstances as a diaphoretic, febrifuge and anti-spasmodic.

Dose. — One to four.

Opium and Acetate Lead.

Opium, 1 grain.	} Two grains.
Acetate of Lead, 1 grain.	

Advantageous in hemorrhages, attended with great constitutional excitement.

Dose. — One to three.

Opium and Camphor.

Opium, 1 grain.	} Three.
Camphor, 2 grains.	

Anodyne and sedative. An effective preparation to allay pain, and promote rest.

Dose. — One to two.

Opium, Camphor and Tannin.

Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Camphor, 1 grain.
 Tannin, 2 grains. } Three and one-fourth grains.

Astringent, united with sedative and soothing tendencies. May be used in diabetes, to arrest excessive perspiration, and in chronic diarrhea and dysentery.

Dose. — One to two.

Phytolaccin. One-half grain

Extolled as an alterative in syphilitic, serofulous, rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. See Phytolacea Decandra, page 157.

Dose. — One to two.

Phosphorus. 1-50 grain and 1-100 grain.

A powerful general stimulant, applicable to diseases attended with prostration of the vital powers.

Dose (1-100) — One to two.

Phosphorus Compound.

Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. } One-half grain.

Have proved to be a valuable remedy in the treatment of all diseases of the brain and nerve centres, particularly *lapse of memory*, mental derangement, paraplegia, paralysis and impotency — especially in the three last, and in all cases where there is a loss of nerve or vital force.

Dose. — One, three times a day.

Phosphorus Compound and Iron.

Phosphorus, 1-100 grain.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Phosphate Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } One grain.

These pills are desirable in cases where iron is indicated in conjunction with phosphorus and nux vomica.

Dose. — One, three times a day.

Podophyllum, Extract. (Mandrake.) One grain.

Hydragogue and deobstruent, and in small doses alterative. Valuable in many chronic complaints. Will often break up bilious and typhoid febrile diseases, if administered in sufficient quantities in the early stages of these complaints. See Podophyllum Peltatum, page 163.

Dose. — Three to eight.

Podophyllin. One-quarter, one-half and one grain.

A popular and active purgative. Remarkably small doses will affect some persons, producing prompt and abundant evacuations. To insure its action on an acid stomach, alkalies should previously be administered to neutralize the acid. See Podophyllum Peltatum, page 164.

Dose, — ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) One to Two.

Podophyllin Compound.

Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Ext. Hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } One grain.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-16 grain. }

Reliable purgative, acting on the bowels promptly, and unattended by the disagreeable sequelæ which generally follow the administration of cathartic medicines. Too much can not be said in favor of this combination.

Dose. — One to two.

Podophyllin and Belladonna.

Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Ext. Bellad. alc., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Oleo resin Capsic, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } One and five-eighths grain.
 Sacchari Lactis, 1 grain. }

Dose. — One.

Podophyllin and Blue Pill.

Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } Three grains.
 Blue Pill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains. }

An excellent alterative and cholagogue combination.

Dose. — One to two.

Poppy, Extract. Two grains.

Possesses properties analogous to opium, but in an inferior degree. See *Papaver Somniferum*, page 156.

Dose. — Two to four.

Potassium, Tartrate of and Iron. Two grains.

Combines the cooling purgative quantities of the tartrate with the tonic properties of the iron.

Dose. — Two to four.

Potassium, Iodide. Two grains.

Useful in serofulous affections, and is one of the best alterative remedies in mercurio-syphilitic sore throat.

Dose. — One to five.

Potassium, Bromide. One grain.

Cases of enlarged spleen and liver, swellings of the lymphatic glands, hypertrophy of the heart, secondary syphilis and epilepsy have been treated successfully by this preparation. It is considered a very superior antaphrodisiac.

Dose. — Three to six.

Potassium, Permanganate. One-sixth grain.

Has been employed successfully in acute rheumatism; petechial fevers; and spinal meningitis; also in diphtheria.

Dose — One, repeated as required.

Quinine, Sulphate. One-fourth, one-half, one, two and three grains.

Produces upon the system, so far as can be judged from observation, the same effects as Peruvian bark, without being so apt to nauseate and oppress the stomach. It has the advantage over that remedy, not only that it is more easily administered in large doses, and more readily retained by the stomach, but that, in cases which require an impression to be made through the rectum or the skin, it is much more effectual; because from the smallness of the bulk, it is more readily retained in the former case, and more speedily absorbed in the latter.

Dose. — (1 grain) One to six.

Quinine Bi-Sulphate. One-fourth, one-half, one, two and three grains.

Bi-sulphate contains one more equivalent of sulphuric acid which is imparted by using the aromatic sulphuric acid in this preparation.

Quinine Compound.

Quinine, Sulphate, 1 grain.	} Two and one-thirty second grains.
Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 grain.	
Arsenious Acid, 1-32 grain.	

A useful preparation in all diseases attending with symptoms of periodicity.

Dose. — One to three.

Quinine and Aloes.

Quinine, Sulph., $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.	} One grain.
Aloes, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	

Tonic and laxative.

Dose — One to two.

Quinine Compound and Strychina.

Quinine, Sulph., 1 grain.	} Two and one-tenth grains.
Iron by Hydrogen, 1 grain.	
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 grain.	
Strychina, 1-20 grain.	

Nervine, tonic and periodic.

Dose. — One.

Quinine and Colocynth Compound.

Quinæ Sulph., 1 grain.	} Three and one-twelfth grains.
Ext. Col. Comp., 1 grain.	
Ext. Ignat. Amar., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Piperina, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	
Morph. Sulph., 1-12 grain.	

Tonic and laxative.

Dose. — One.

Quinine and Iron, Carbonate.

Quiniae Sulph., 1 grain. }
 Ferri Carb. (Vallet's), 2 grs. } Three grains.

Restorative and tonic employed in dyspesia, etc

Dose. — One.

Quinine and Iron, Lactate Compound.

Quiniae Sulph., 1 grain. }
 Ext. Ignat. Amar., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } Three and one-half grains.
 Ferri Lactas., 2 grains.

Tonic, useful in chlorosis, amenorrhea, etc.

Dose. — One.

Quinine and Iron, Valerianate.

Quiniae, valer., 1 grain. }
 Iron, valer., 1 grain. } Two grains.

Tonic, useful in hysterical affections, etc.

Dose — One.

Quinine and Mercury.

Quin. Sulph., 1 grain. }
 Mass. Hydrarg., 2 grains. } Three grains.
 Oleo Resin Piper Nig, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Tonic and alterative.

Quinine and Strychina.

Quin. Sulph., 1 grain. }
 Strychina, 1-60 grain. }

Nervine Tonic.

Dose — One.

Quinine and Zinc, Valerianate.

Quin. Valer., 1 grain. }
 Zinci. Valer., 1 grain. } Two grains.

A nervine tonic, useful in neuralgic affections, palpitation of the heart, epilepsy, etc.

Dose — One.

Quinine and Extract Belladonna.

Quinine, Sulphate, 1 grain. }
 Belladonna, Ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. } One and a half-grains.

These pills appear to be indicated in cases of great prostration, complicated with nervous irritation, generally where it is desired to obtain the *combined* influence of an anodyne, or calmative and tonic.

Dose. — One to four.

Quinine and Iron.

Quinine, Sulphate, 1 grain. }
 Iron, by Hydrogen, 1 grain. } Two grains.

Tonic and chalybeate. Beneficial in weak conditions dependent on a deficiency of red blood corpuscles.

Dose. — One to four.

Quinine Iron and Strychnia.

Quinine, Sulphate, 1 grain
 Iron, Carb., Vallet's, 2 grains. } Three and one-sixtieth grains.
 Strychnia Sulph., 1-60 of a grain. }

Blood restorative, tonic and nervine stimulant. A convenient mode of administering in combination, quinine, Vallet's preparation and strychnia. May be employed in atonic dyspepsia, in some types of paralysis, chorea and amenorrhea.
 Dose. — One to two.

Quinine, Valerianate. One-half grain.

Anti-periodic and anti-spasmodic. Prof. I. G. Jones extravagantly lauds it in hemierania, in febrile and other disorders, to control restlessness, wakefulness, and nervous irritability. Particularly useful in intermittent neuralgia. Claimed to produce less nervous disorder than the sulphate.
 Dose. — One to three.

Quassia, Extract. One grain.

Stomachic, tonic and febrifuge. It possesses advantages over most other vegetable tonics, in that it does not produce constipation, increase of animal or arterial excitement.
 Dose. — Three to five.

Rhubarb, Extract. One grain.

Rhubarb is cathartic, astringent and laxative. In small doses it appears to invigorate the powers of digestion. It claims the preference to all other medicines in cases where the stomach is enfeebled or the bowels relaxed, and at the same time a gentle cathartic is required.
 Dose. — Two to six.

Rhubarb. *Pil. Rhei. U. S. P.*

Rhei, 3 grains. }
 Soap, 1 grain. } Four grains.

Valuable in habitual constipation. Soap appears to counteract the astringent effects of rhubarb.
 Dose. — One to four.

Rhubarb, Compound. *Pil. Rhei Compositæ. U. S. P.*

Rhubarb, 2 grains. }
 Aloes, 1½ grains. }
 Myrrh, 1 grain. } Four and one-half grains.
 Oil Peppermint. q. s. }

Warm tonic laxative. Useful in costiveness, with debility of the stomach.
 Dose. — Two to five.

Rhubarb and Blue Pill.

Rhubarb, 1½ grains.	} Four grains.
Blue Pill, 1 grain.	
Soda, Carbonate, 1½ grain.	

Alterative, cholagogue and slightly laxative.

Dose. — One to two.

Rhubarb and Iron.

Rhubarb, 1 grain.	} Three grains.
Iron by Hydrogen, 1 grain.	

Combines the properties of a superior tonic and laxative; and is well adapted to those conditions in which there is loss of appetite and strength complicated with constipation, or even a relaxed state of the bowels requiring a gentle cathartic.

Dose. — Two to three.

Rheumatic.

Ext. Colocynth, 1½ grains.	} Three and one-sixth grains.
Ext. Colchici Acet., 1 grain.	
Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-3 grain.	
Calomel, 1-3 grain.	

An admirable compound pill for rheumatic affections. If given in the early stages, it will often check the progress of this disease and avert its painful adherents.

Dose. — One to two.

Santonin. One-half grain.

The exclusive anthelmintic principle of *Artemisa Santonica*. Has been widely used in Europe for its vermifuge properties.

Dr. Waring says, "In cases of *ascarides lumbricoides*, santonin is invaluable. Its efficacy has been attested by all who have recorded their experience in its use. My own experience with it, which has been very extensive, has been most satisfactory." An aperient is advised a few hours after the last dose of Santonin. Dr. Chipperfield says there should be an interim of eight hours between the doses, and not more than three doses should be administered in succession, nor should it be re-employed within an interval of two or three days.

Dr. Waring still further remarks: "In chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, and in many nervous and convulsive affections in women and children, santonin, in my practice, has very frequently disclosed the unsuspected cause of the affection, viz., worms.

Dose. — Two to four.

Sanguinaria, Extract. (*Bloodroot.*) One-half grain.

In small doses it stimulates the digestive organs, and increases the action of the heart and arteries, while a free use produces a sedative influence on the heart. Has been found useful in torpid conditions of the liver, in scrofulous pneumonia, rheumatism, jaundice, etc. See *Sanguinaria*, *Canadensis*, page 190.

Dose. — One to five.

Sanguinarin. One-half and one grain.

Active principle of blood root.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) One to four; (1 grain) one to two.

Sarsaparilla, Extract. Three grains.

When properly prepared this is one of the most highly useful alteratives in the materia medica

Dose. — Two to five.

Savine. One grain.

Emmenagogue and ecbolic. Savine operates actively on the uterine system. Caution is demanded in its exhibition.

Dose. — One to five.

Senna, Extract. Two grains.

A reliable and convenient cathartic. Indicated in all conditions, when the object is to produce a slight impression on the bowels.

Dose. — One to two.

Soap and Opium. *Pil. Saponis Composite.* U. S. P.

Soap, 4 parts.	} Three grains.
Opium, 1 part.	

A convenient form for administering opium in small quantities

Dose. — One to three.

Soda, Bi-Carbonate. Four grains.

This salt has the general medical properties of the carbonate, but is less irritating. It is often resorted to in calculous cases, characterized by excess of uric acid. It has been given in infantile croup, with apparent advantage in promoting the expulsion of the false membrane. Dr. Lemain has proposed it as an antiphlogistic remedy in the treatment of pneumonia, croup and membranous angina, supposing it to act on the principle of removing from the blood the excess of fibrine, which exists in that liquid in inflammation. According to M. Jeannel, the use of bicarbonate of soda lessens the sugar in the urine of diabetic patients.

Dose. — Two to five.

Squill Compound. *Pil. Scillæ Compositæ. U. S. P.*

Squill, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	} Four grains.
Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	
Ammoniac, 1 grain.	
Soap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	

Applicable to the treatment of chronic affections of the bronchial membrane.

Dose. — Two to three.

Stillingin. One grain.

Exerts an influence over the secreting functions; unsurpassed by any other known alterative. Has almost a specific action in syphilitic affections, and is a remedy of much importance in serofulous, hepatic and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. — Two to five.

Stramonium, Extract. One-half, and one grain.

Anodyne, anti-spasmodic; will prove useful in those cases where opium is indicated but interdicted by some idiosyncrasy of constitution. See *Datura Stramonium*, page 80.

Dose. — (Half grain) one to two.

Strychnia. One-forty-eighth, one-thirty-second, and one-sixteenth grain.

Strychnia is used in hemiplegia, paraplegia, partial paralysis of particular joints or muscles, and of the bladder. It has likewise been used in neuralgia, epilepsy, ague, amenorrhea, dysentery, rheumatism, syphilitic osteocopi and obstinate constipation. Dr. Pereira has seen it serviceable in that shivering or trembling action of the muscles, which is produced by habitual constipation. In asthma it has been prescribed in very minute doses. It has also proved successful in tic-douloureux, and in nervous headaches, in dyspepsia, cornea catalepsy, gleet and diabetes.

Dose. — (One-forty-eighth grain) one to two.

Syphilitic.

Potass. Iodid., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	} Two and one-half grains.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros., 1-40 grain.	

Dose. — One.

Tartar Emetic. One-fourth grain.

One-fourth grain repeated every two or three hours produces nausea and diaphoresis, for which purpose it is used in febrile and inflammatory diseases, especially of the thoracic organs. Employed as an emetic at the commencement of fevers, especially those of an intermittent and bilious character; in jaundice, whooping-cough and croup; and in several diseases of the nervous system, such as mania, amaurosis, tic-douloureux, etc.

Dose. — One to two.

Taraxacum, Extract. (*Dandelion.*) Three grains.

An excellent remedy to remove torpor and engorgement of the liver. One of the most valuable properties of dandelion consists in its local action on the *liver*; a torpid state of this organ produces those symptoms which are known as bilious.

A disordered state of the *liver* is intimately related to that most common of all diseases, dyspepsia. The bile, which is nature's stimulus in promoting peristaltic action of the bowels, is increased when deficient, and improved when vitiated; various medical authors mention its use and success in deranged conditions of the digestive organs connected with an abnormal state of the liver, and in dropsical effusions arising from the same cause.

A peculiar nervous susceptibility common among dyspeptics, caused by the action of unhealthy acrid bile upon the irritable mucous surface of the bowels, in which a variety of distressing apprehensions occur, such as sudden death, approaching illness, or of great personal danger, together with an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject, or engaging in any thing that demands exertion, may be relieved or entirely cured by a faithful use of the extract. Its use in *jaundice* has been highly extolled by many writers of established reputation, and its use is sustained by the experience of physicians of the present day. As an aperient, it acts gently and without weakening the system. In promoting healthy secretions, and restoring the various functions of the system to a state of health and vigor, it is unsurpassed by any other medicinal agent.

Dose. — Three to six.

Tannin. One grain.

Tannin is a useful remedy in most forms of hemorrhage, after a sufficient reduction of arterial action by depletory measures. In diarrhea, it is probably more beneficial than ordinary astringents, as less liable to irritate the stomach and bowels. It has been found beneficial in colliquative sweats, in cases of chronic catarrh with excessive and debilitating expectoration, in the advanced stages of whooping-cough and cystirrhœa.

Dose. — Two to four.

Triplex.

Aloes, Elix., two parts.	} Three grains.
Podophyllin.	
Blue Mass, &c 1 part.	

A potent antibilious combination. The most satisfactory results follow its administration in the incipient stages of fevers.

Dose. — Two to four.

Uva Ursi, Extract. Two grains.

The assertions in regard to the properties of this plant are contradictory. By some it is claimed to have a special direction to the urinary organs, while by others its peculiar effects are ascribed to its astringent and tonic powers. But whatever may be its properties or its mode of action, it is undoubtedly useful in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, menorrhagia, diabetes, in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary apparatus, chronic gonorrhea, strangury, fluor albus, etc. It is also thought to be highly antilithic. The pills may be administered two or three times a day.

Dose. — One to seven.

Valerian, Extract. Two grains.

Stimulant tonic and anti-spasmodic. Dr. Warring says, "It ranks in efficacy next to assafoetida, and is said to be a useful adjunct to cinchona in intermittents." This agent has proved eminently useful in hysterical headaches, hysteria, mania, melancholia, and in some types of delirium tremens. See *Valeriana Officinalis*, page 222.

Dose. — One to five.

Valerianate of Ammonia. One grain.

Pills of this salt are highly commended in nervous irritability, epilepsy, chorea, headache and neuralgia.

Dose. — Two to six.

Valerianate of Iron. One grain.

See Iron, Valerianate.

Dose. — One to two.

Valerianate of Morphia. One-eighth grain.

See Morphia, Valerianate.

Dose. — Two to four.

Valerianate of Quinia. One-half grain.

See Quinine, Valerianate.

Dose. — One to three.

Valerianate of Zinc. One grain.

An important and efficient remedy in neuralgia, nervous headache, hysteria and other painful diseases which have their origin in nervous derangements.

Dose. — One.

Veratria. One-thirty-second part of a grain.

Has been employed chiefly in gout, rheumatism and neuralgia; also in various nervous affections, as paralysis, whooping-cough, epilepsy, hysteria, and disorders dependent upon spinal irritation.

Dose. — One to three.

Veratrum Viride. One-fourth and one-half grain.

Prof. Tully regards veratrum eminently efficacious in the management of gout, rheumatism, much superior to colchicum. Dr. Turnbull has found it useful also in diseases of the heart, particularly those of a functional character. It has been most efficacious in nervous diseases, such as neuralgia, prosoptalgia and ischias. Ebers found advantage from its use in chorea, hypochondriasis and hysteria. M. Piedagnel affirms that he succeeded in curing acute articular rheumatism by it in seven or eight days. See *Veratrum Viride*, page 225.

Dose. — ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) One to two.

PART III.

TILDEN & COMPANY'S

Book of Formulæ.

PHARMACEUTICALS.

PHARMACEUTICALS.

Elixirs.

Ammonia, Valerianate of, Elixir of.

Two grains of the salt to each fluid dram.

Valerianate of ammonia is a powerful nervine stimulant and anti-spasmodic. Its efficacy in neuralgia has been attested by several writers. Over simple, so-called, nervous headaches, it is said to exercise more control than any other remedy. Its popularity and efficiency in neuralgia suggested its employment in some types of chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, nervous irritability and in allied affections; and in these diseases it has acquired a wide and merited celebrity, seldom disappointing expectations. Its influence over epilepsy deserves more than passing attention, for many cases could be cited where epileptics received great benefit from its use. In neuralgic paroxysms, supervening intense choroiditis, when the system has been reduced by depletion and low diet, it has been known to give relief, produce tranquil sleep and improve the appetite, and that too when sulphate of quinine seemed merely to exasperate the pain.

Dose — One-half to one fluid dram.

Ammonia, Valerianate of, and Quinia, Elixir of.

Two grains of Valerianate of Ammonia and one-quarter of a grain of Valerianate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This preparation contains the nervine stimulant and anti-spasmodic properties of valerianate of ammonia, together with the anti-periodic virtues of valerianate of quinia. The former is eminently applicable in neuralgia, hysteria, epilepsy and kindred affections, and has received high encomiums for its promptness of action in controlling this class of disorders. The valerianate of quinia is tonic, febrifuge and sedative, and is pronounced by some to be a more powerful anti-periodic than the sulphate, even when given in smaller doses, to act more kindly, and not liable to occasion the same neuropathic phenomena.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Ammonia, Valerianate of, and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Two grains of Valerianate of Ammonia and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Valerianate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Neurotic tonic and stimulant. The medicines which enter into this combination are severally potent and multiform in their action, and individually have been extensively used in the multifarious forms in which the neuroses are developed, and with so uniformly gratifying results, as to give them a very wide celebrity in combatting nervous maladies and their concomitant symptoms, and in the combined state are said to possess marvelous virtues. The most unpleasant, annoying and painful nervous complaints are oftentimes traced directly to atony of the gastric-secretory glands and impairment of the entire digestive apparatus. This elixir is recommended for such morbid states. It not only temporarily reduces excitability, pacifies the nerves which give rise to the multitude of sympathetic pains, but promotes integrity of action and imparts tone to the nerves which controls the functions of the *primæ viæ*, where resides the primary cause of the disorder, and thus effects a permanent cure.

Dose—One-half to one dram.

Ammonia, Valerianate of, Iron and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Valerianate of Ammonia, four grains of Valerianate of Iron, and one-eighth of a grain of Valerianate of Strychnia to each fluid ounce

A powerful nervine tonic, useful in neuralgia and other nervous affections, such as hysteria, chorea, etc. (See *Elixir Valerianate Ammonia and Strychnia*.)

Dose—One-half to one fluid dram.

Ammonia, Valerianate of, Quinia and Strych., Elixir of.

Two grains of Valerianate of Ammonia, one-half of a grain of Quinia, and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Acts as a powerful nervine tonic and febrifuge. Used in intermittent neuralgia, and those disorders where tonic and anti-periodic influence is indicated. (See *Elixir Valerianate Ammonia and Strychnia*.)

Dose—One-half to one fluid dram.

Ammonium, Bromide of, Elixir of.

Sixteen grains of Bromide of Ammonium to each fluid ounce.

Applicable to cases of functional nervous diseases, strumous ophthalmia, affections of the mucous membranes, and the skin, beneficial in epilepsy and in the milder forms of ovaritis. And it is considered decidedly efficacious in promoting the absorption of fatty matter. Cases of chorea and whooping-cough have been cured by this drug. Favorable mention is made of its utility in conjunctivitis, corneitis and leucoma.

Dose—One to three fluid drams.

Aromatic Cordial, Elixir.

A gentle tonic, carminative, aromatic and stimulating. Useful in cases of indigestion and general debility, being warm and grateful to the stomach; and also as a vehicle for the administration of various remedies, such as quinine, iron, etc.

Dose — One to four fluid drams

Aromatic Cordial, Ferrated, Elixir.

Eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

A warm aromatic and stimulating tonic, very acceptable to the stomach. Useful in all cases where a mild, yet an efficient, chalybeate is desired; being free from all disagreeable taste, renders it particularly adapted for children and delicate females.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Bismuth, Liquor.

Two grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

The advantages of this preparation are, that the metal is in a perfect state of solution; being a solution of ammoniated citrate, it mixes with water and other fluids without precipitation. "It allays pain in acute irritability of the stomach (without nausea or much acidity), especially that which remains after ulceration," and is the most eligible form for the administration of Bismuth. (See *Elixir Bismuth.*)

Dose — One-half to two fluid drams.

Bismuth, Elixir of.

Two grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

The advantages of this preparation are that the metal is in a perfect state of solution, and is compatible with the carbonated alkalies, tonic infusions and tinctures.

In action it is anti-spasmodic, absorbent and astringent, and will be found useful in certain painful affections of the stomach, such as pyrosis and gastrodynia, in spasmodic diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and chronic gastro-intestinal affections. Being in the form of an agreeable elixir renders it easier to administer than the insoluble salts of bismuth.

Dose — One-half to two fluid drams.

Bismuth, Ferrated, Elixir of.

Two grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth and one grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Iron to each fluid dram.

The addition of an iron salt to the Elixir of Bismuth enhances its value in cases where a greater tonic action is desired and iron is admissible. (For properties, see *Elixir Bismuth.*)

Dose — One-half to two drams.

Buchu and Pareira Brava, Elixir of.

Four grains, each, of Buchu, Pareira Brava and Collinsonia, and two grains of Juniper to each fluid dram.

The combination of *buchu, pareira brava, juniper and collinsonia* has been employed with decided success in disease of the urinary organs, to which it has a peculiar and specific direction. It has been useful in chronic bronchial inflammation of the bladder, ulcerated kidneys, bladder and urinary passages, leucorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is mild in its operation, prompt as a remedial agent, and an agreeable and safe remedy in these complaints.

Dose—A teaspoonful three times a day.

Caffein, Citrate of, Elixir of.

Four grains of Citrate of Caffein to each fluid ounce.

This preparation has been highly recommended as a remedy and preventive in sick headache, giving the dose about one hour before and during the paroxysm; under ordinary circumstances, not over two or three grains of the salt should be administered during twenty-four hours.

Dose—One-half to one fluid dram.

Calcium, Iodide of, and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of.

Four grains of Iodide of Calcium and sixteen grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron to each fluid ounce.

This is an agreeable form in which to administer iodide calcium and protoxide iron. It is pleasant to the taste and highly efficacious as an alterative and tonic, and advisable in a large number of cases where the secretions are defective, the blood impoverished, where the assimilatory organs imperfectly perform their functions, and the system generally is prostrated from exhausting diseases. (See *Elixir Iodide of Lime and Protoxide Iron.*)

Dose—One to two drams.

Calisaya Bark, Elixir of.

Forty grains of True Calisaya Bark to each fluid ounce.

It is an agreeable and general tonic in convalescence from disease in children and feeble persons, and prophylactic against intermittents. Its tonic, anti-intermittent and sedative properties render it highly useful in a great variety of diseases, and while it is characteristically febrifuge, it can be used, in most cases, where tonics are prescribed. It is advised in adynamic and gangrenous affections, in typhoid fevers with extreme prostration, in passive hemorrhages accompanied with great feebleness, etc. It is useful in the treatment of gout, chronic rheumatism, scrofula and scorbutic maladies.

It will be found of great advantage in dyspepsia, attended with irritation of the stomach; in severe diarrhœas and those that have been chronic; in long-continued inflammations of the mucous membranes, better treated with tonics than antiphlogistically, in cases of convalescence, when the system is recovering from prostration; and generally in weak and prostrated states of the system, particularly during summer months.

Dose — One to two drams.

Calisaya, Ferrated, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark and eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

In this preparation the pyrophosphate of iron is combined with the elixir calisaya, forming an elegant cordial elixir, free from all inky taste. By this addition the tonic properties are increased, and in cases where iron is indicated is a favorite remedy with many physicians. (See *Elixir Calisaya Bark*.)

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Ferro-Phosphorated, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark and eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

An agreeable and general tonic; especially adapted to children and feeble persons. (See *Elixir Calisaya Ferrated*.)

Dose — One to two fluid drams

Calisaya and Bismuth, Ferro-Phosphorated, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron and eight grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid ounce.

Used in cases of dyspepsia, anæmia, debility and as a general tonic; applicable to a certain class of affections where the tonic properties of iron and calisaya bark, together with the absorbent qualities of bismuth, are indicated. (See *Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth*.)

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark and two grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid ounce.

This preparation combines the tonic and febrifuge properties of calisaya bark with the anti-spasmodic and absorbent properties of the bismuth salts. It is valuable in dyspepsia when attended with irritation of the stomach; also as a tonic after severe diarrhœas; valuable also in chronic diarrhœa, and as a

tonic during convalescence from exhausting diseases, especially when the stomach and bowels have been affected.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Columbo and Quassia, Elixir of.

Twenty grains of Calisaya Bark, fifteen grains of Columbo and ten grains of Quassia to each fluid ounce.

Anti-intermittent, tonic and stomachic. The ingredients, severally, of this elixir have achieved a wide and merited notoriety in the treatment of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, muscular debility, and that depraved state of the system consequent on febrile and inflammatory diseases, in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Each remedy enhances the remedial action of the other, and we invite the profession to test this preparation, believing it will prove eminently useful and far more efficacious in the more obstinate cases of the above diseases than the remedies individually.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Manganese, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, eight grains of Phosphate of Iron and eight grains of Phosphate of Manganese to each fluid ounce.

This preparation combines the tonic properties of calisaya bark and iron, with the alterative effect of manganese, and in cases where the system requires phosphorous (the salts being in the form of phosphates) renders it a valuable remedy.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya and Pyrophosphate of Iron, Elixir of.

Five grains of Calisaya Bark and one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

This is one of the most acceptable tonic preparations ever made. It combines all the virtues of the calisaya bark with the important medicines, iron and phosphorous, in the form of the pyrophosphate of iron, a very mild, nearly tasteless, salt, acceptable to the most delicate stomach, easily assimilated and having no tendency to pervert the gastric and intestinal secretions, which are the results of many of the chalybeates. The iron and bark principles are so combined in this preparation as to form a pleasant aromatic cordial, devoid of any ferruginous taste. It is efficient both as a tonic and chalybeate, and applicable to a numerous class of obvious diseases.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, and eight grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid ounce.

This preparation combines all the valuable properties of calisaya and iron, with those of the ammonio-citrate of bismuth, and has been used with marked effect in dyspepsia, anæmia, female debility, as a general tonic.

The ammonio-citrate of bismuth operates on the system in smaller doses than the officinal preparations and with greater certainty and efficiency. A variety of cases will be readily suggested to the physician by the combination, in which it can be used with benefit.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, with Pepsin, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, two grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth, and sixteen grains of Pepsin to each fluid ounce.

The addition of Pepsin to the Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth renders it particularly serviceable in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and the many affections attendant upon indigestion.

Dose — Two to four fluid drams.

Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Five grains of Calisaya Bark, one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, and one-hundredth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

The combination of strychnia with the valuable properties of the other articles possesses the advantage of a larger adaptation to those cases of general debility complicated with nervous difficulties, as well as to cases attended with constipation, etc. Strychnia, by its peristaltic action on the muscular coating of the alimentary tube, overcomes torpidity of the bowels, while iron enriches the impoverished blood with red corpuscles, and, together with calisaya, gives increased tone and vitality to the system generally.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Calisaya, Iron, Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Five grains of Calisaya Bark, one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, one-hundredth of a grain of Strychnia and one-half of a grain of Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

Applicable in cases where the salts of bismuth would be indicated, together with the tonic properties of calisaya bark, iron and strychnia, such as nervous debility attendant upon a loss of action of the digestive functions or torpidity of the bowels. (See *Elixirs Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth* and *Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia*.)

Dose — One fluid dram.

Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark and sixteen grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron to each fluid ounce.

This preparation in potency and elegance is second to no similar combination to combat anaemia, female debility and atony of the digestive apparatus. It comports as a general tonic, and in cases when bark and iron are indicated, is highly commended by those who have given the medicine a trial.

Dose — One to two fluid drams

Calisaya, Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, eight one-hundredths of a grain of Strychnia and four grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid ounce.

Useful in the same class of diseases as the Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Strychnia and Bismuth. In a large number of cases where iron is objectionable, this preparation should be substituted for the former.

Dose — One fluid dram.

Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, four grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth and forty grains of Pepsin to each fluid ounce.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy, particularly adapted to cases of dyspepsia, and other exhausting diseases caused by loss of action or torpidity of the digestive functions, also in debility of the stomach attendant on convalescence.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Cardamom Compound, Elixir of.

This is a very agreeable, aromatic, cordial preparation, carminative in its action, also useful as an addition to mixtures, infusions, etc., rendering them pleasant to taste and acceptable to the stomach, and as an adjuvant or corrective to tonic and purgative medicines. The component parts are the same as the Compound Tincture Cardamom of the Pharmacopoeia.

Dose — One to four fluid drams.

Chloral Hydrate, Elixir of.

Five grains of Chloral Hydrate to each fluid dram.

Chloral Hydrate is anodyne and soporific in its action, equal in these properties to chloroform, without the unpleasant and often inconvenient local irritation produced by that remedy. It should in all cases be administered by a physician. It is contra-indicated when nux vomica, ignatia, or strychnia are being administered.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Cimicifuga, Elixir of.

Fourteen grains of the root to each fluid dram.

This is designed to furnish a preparation of an agreeable taste of less strength than the fluid extract and equal to the tincture. Black cohosh possesses an undoubted influence over the nervous system and has been successfully used in periodical convulsions, epilepsy, asthma, delirium tremens, and many spasmodic affections, in phthisis pulmonalis, cough, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa and other uterine affections. It has and always had a high reputation in rheumatism, acute or chronic, and neuralgia.

Dose — One fluid dram.

Cimicifuga Compound, Elixir of.

Sixty-four grains of Cimicifuga, thirty-two grains of Wild Cherry Bark, sixteen grains of Licorice Root, sixteen grains of Seneca, and eight grains of Ipecac to each fluid ounce.

Alterative, expectorant and tonic, and stimulates most of the secretions. Very useful in pulmonary diseases, its specific influence on the lungs is marked, lessening the frequency and severity of the cough, rendering breathing less laborious and diminishing the frequency of the pulse, also recommended in hepatic disorders and dyspepsia.

Dose — One fluid dram.

Cinchona, Iron and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Five grains of Red Cinchona Bark, one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, and one one-hundredth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Useful in cases of general debility, when accompanied with nervous affection and attended with constipation, etc. (See *Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia*.)

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Collinsonia, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Collinsonia to each fluid dram.

This article exerts an influence on the mucous tissues, and has been beneficial in chronic catarrh of the bladder, fluor-albus and debility of the stomach; also useful in colic, cramps and dropsical affections; it exerts tonic and diuretic properties, and has been used with efficacy in calcareous deposits and other diseases of the urinary organs.

Dose — One to two drams.

Eucalyptus, Elixir of.

Ten grains of the leaves of the Eucalyptus to each fluid dram.

The Eucalyptus Globosus is a tree of gigantic proportions, often attaining the height of 450 feet and a circumference of 70 feet; it is a native of Australia and neighboring islands; rich in aromatic principles, containing a large proportion of essential oil, also resin and tannin. It is highly recommended in malarial fevers, and, in many cases, thought by the Australian and Spanish physicians to be superior to quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Gentian, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Gentian Root to each fluid dram.

Gentian is a simple bitter tonic, it excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation; it operates as a general corroborant; useful in debility of the digestive organs requiring a general tonic impression, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, gout, etc.

Dose — One fluid dram.

Gentian Compound, Elixir of.

Sixty grains of Gentian, thirty grains of Orange Peel and fifteen grains of Cardamom to each fluid ounce.

An elegant bitter, useful in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and where a general tonic is indicated; also as an addition to tonic preparations in debilitated states of the digestive organs or of the system generally.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Gentian, Ferro-Phosphorated, Elixir of.

Four grains of Gentian and one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

This preparation is identical in strength with the compound infusion of gentian of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, with pyrophosphate of iron added. Gentian gives tone to the digestion, improves and strengthens the appetite. With the pyrophosphate of iron, it is acceptable to the stomach and unites the valuable properties of phosphorus and iron. (See *Elixir Gentian and Pyrophosphate of Iron.*)

Dose — For adults, one to two fluid drams.

Gentian and Chloride of Iron, Elixir of.

One-half of a grain of Sesqui-Chloride of Iron and four grains of Gentian to each fluid dram.

This article is the same as the Elixir Gentian, with the addition of sesqui-chloride of iron; gentian invigorates the digestive organs, and improves and strengthens the appetite, with the chloride of iron it produces one of the most active and

certain chalybeate tonics, usually acceptable to the stomach, and employed in those cases where a chalybeate is indicated; it also acts as a diuretic, with some influence on the urinary passages.

Dose—One to two fluid drams.

Gentian and Pyrophosphate of Iron, Elixir of.

Four grains of Gentian and one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

This is the most agreeable form of combining gentian with iron, and is a mild chalybeate tonic, particularly adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions, and to persons of a nervous organization. Useful in cases where iron is indicated in conjunction with a bitter tonic, such as dyspepsia, want of appetite, amenorrhœa, hysteria, and has been well spoken of in treatment of rickets and diabetes. (See *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Gentian*.)

Dose—One to two fluid drams.

Guarana, Elixir of.

Ten grains of Guarana to each fluid dram.

Paulina, or Guarana, is a product from the seeds of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, a native of the Brazils. The seeds are powdered or ground, then exposed in a damp situation, fermented, and made into a paste with water and dried; this constitutes the guarana of commerce. It contains a large amount of caffeine, upon which its medical virtues are supposed to depend. It is recommended as a specific in sick headache, etc.

Dose—One to four fluid drams.

Helonias Compound, Elixir of.

Fifteen grains of *Michella Repens*, and four grains, each, of *Viburnum Opulus*, *Caulophyllum Thalictrodes* and *Helonias Dioica* to each fluid ounce.

This compound appears to exert a specific influence on the uterus, and in functional derangements of this organ it is held to be invaluable, acting as a uterine tonic, and gradually removing abnormal conditions, while at the same time it imparts tone and vigor to the reproductive organs. In leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, tendency to repeated and successive miscarriages, and general atony of the generative organs, the utility of this elixir is extravagantly lauded.

Dose—Half a wine-glassful three times a day.

Iron, Bromide of, Elixir of.

One and one-half grains of Bromide of Iron to each fluid dram.

Tonic and alterative. Useful in tetter and scrofulous affections, erysipelas, inflammation of the glands and amenorrhœa.

Has also been employed with success in phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, bronchocele, etc.

Dose — One to two fluid drams.

Iron, Phosphate of, Elixir of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

Tonic, deobstruent, alterative and slightly stimulant. Applicable to diseases which are called those of debility, and where it is necessary to build up a healthy organization of the system; useful, also, in hepatic affections, scrofulous diseases, and many uterine difficulties.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Phosphate of, and Quinia, Elixir of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron and one-half of a grain of Phosphate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This is a valuable chalybeate and tonic, and constitutes a convenient and agreeable form in which to administer phosphorous, iron and quinia. The indications which it is capable of fulfilling are numerous. It is eminently applicable to all atonic conditions of the system. In debility from protracted diseases, exhausting discharges, anæmia, and in the legionic forms in which the neuroses are developed, this combination of tonics recommends itself. More especially is it fitted to combat "ordinary nervousness" occurring in persons of an exsanguine temperament.

Besides the recuperative influence of phosphorous and iron, we have the toning influence of quinia. In promoting the appetite, quinia indirectly, though effectively, furnishes the absorbent with material wherewith to repair the forces of nature, thus facilitating and expediting the action of the former.

In senile gangrene, and in convalescence from disease, this elixir is confidently recommended.

Dose — One fluid dram.

Iron, Phosphate of, Quinia and Strychnia, Elixir of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron, one-half of a grain of Phosphate of Quinia and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Phosphate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

This is a valuable tonic, chalybeate and nervine-stimulant. The indications which it is capable of fulfilling are numerous, such as debility from exhausting diseases and various atonic conditions of the system, and more especially in cases of debility where there is a want of nerve force.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Protoxide of, Elixir of.

Five grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron to each fluid dram.

The several preparations of iron operate as a tonic; they elevate the pulse, heighten the complexion and promote the secretions, and are most useful when there is debility, relaxation and languid circulation. The most desirable is that which is most easily assimilable and most acceptable and pleasant to the patients. The protoxide, to fulfill these conditions, is receiving high recommendations, and daily securing a stronger hold on the confidence of the profession as a remedial agency of superior efficacy in ordinary cases of prostration and disordered life. It is the form of iron containing the least oxygen. The proneness of the protoxide to absorb oxygen and to pass into a sesquioxide state is partially counteracted by this combination, though the chemical affinity is weak, and when once the elixir is introduced into the system and subjected to its modifying influences, decomposition readily takes place and the protoxide freed and readily assimilated. It is reliable, pleasant and very free from any disagreeable taste. It is a conceded fact that vegetable tonics materially aid the operations of iron, and in the elixir we have this adjuvant. This preparation supplies promptly to the blood and capillaries the coloring matter necessary to give what is termed good red blood. It is prescribed for chlorotic anæmia, scrofula, chorea, atonic dyspepsia; and physicians, who have used it, attest its promptness of action.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Iodide of Calcium, Elixir of.

Two grains of Protoxide of Iron and one-half of a grain of Iodide of Calcium to each fluid dram.

This is a new and elegant form in which to administer iodide of lime and protoxide of iron. It is pleasant to the taste and highly efficacious as an alterative and tonic, and advisable in a large number of cases where the secretions are defective, the blood impoverished, where the assimilatory organs imperfectly perform their functions, and the system, generally, is prostrated from exhausting diseases. (See *Elixir of Iodide of Lime and Protoxide of Iron.*)

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Iodide of Potassium, Elixir of.

One grain of Iodide of Potassium and two grains of Protoxide of Iron to each fluid dram.

In this preparation are combined a mild, but efficacious, chalybeate and valuable alterative. In cases of goitre, strumous enlargement of the glands, strumous ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, mercurial cachexia, and all tubercular affections, chronic hydrocephalus, syphilis and syphilitic affections, gout, rheumatism,

arthritic enlargements, asthma, cutaneous diseases, and in many other diseases which a knowledge of the properties of its elementary constituents will readily suggest, this compound will prove eminently serviceable, enriching the blood, improving the digestion and invigorating the system generally. It may be employed in all atonic conditions, where the iodide of potassium is indicated. The medicinal property and action of the iodide of potassium are closely analogous to those of iodine, the value of which, as an alterative, is well known. It is preferred by some on the ground that the system sometimes responds more favorably to it than to iodine alone.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Quinia, Elixir of.

Five grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron and one-quarter of a grain of Citrate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This preparation combines all the tonic properties of the iron, with the tonic and anti-periodic properties of quinine, and is admirably adapted for children and delicate persons, and to most cases where iron would be indicated. It may be used with confidence of success in febrile relapses, dyspepsia, inertia or atony of the several organs of the body, convalescence from acute and chronic exhausting diseases, general debility, and in all conditions of the system where quinia is suggested and a chalybeate is required.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Pyrophosphate of, Elixir of.

Two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

The tastelessness and elegant appearance of this elixir give it the preference in cases of children and persons of a delicate nervous organization, particularly females who require hæmatinics, but cannot take them as ordinarily prepared without experiencing unpleasant effects.

The pyrophosphate possesses marked advantages over the other preparations of iron, by its ready assimilation in the system, and an entire absence of any tendency to disorder the stomach and bowels. Unlike other chalybeates, it is not apt to aggravate the disorder for which it is administered. The pyrophosphate has a value possessed by no other salt of iron, to combat many conditions in diseases where the system lacks its phosphoric constituents in due proportion, as in a hydramic state of excretion. Here the system lacks nerve-power, and the stimulating properties of the blood their normal vital activity. Under these conditions the use of iron, in its ordinary form, is attended with little or no benefit. It has also been favorably spoken of in the treatment of rickets and diabetes.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Pyrophosphate of, and Peruvian Bark, Elixir of.

One grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron and five grains of Peruvian Bark to each fluid dram.

This preparation combines the tonic and anti-periodic properties of Peruvian bark with those of the pyrophosphate of iron, forming an elegant elixir, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach; particularly adapted to children and persons of delicate nervous organizations. The therapeutical value is more fully exhibited under head of *Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron*, to which we refer.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Pyrophosphate of, and Soda, Elixir of.

Sixteen grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron and sixteen grains of Pyrophosphate of Soda to each fluid ounce.

Chalybeate and alterative. A marked peculiarity of the pyrophosphate is, that it will scarcely ever, in any case, disagree. The tastelessness and elegant appearance of this medicine eminently adapt it to a numerous class of debilities and to subjects of a nervous delicate organization. Instances can be multiplied in the practice of any physician, where the combined influence of iron, phosphorus and sodium are indicated.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Pyrophosphate of, Quinia and Strych., Elixir of.

One grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, one-half of a grain of Quinia and one one-hundredth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

This preparation is adapted to the same class of diseases as the preceding one, the difference being a pyrophosphate instead of a phosphate of iron, and a less amount of strychnia. In numerous cases where the phosphate of iron will not agree with, the pyrophosphate is entirely acceptable to the stomach.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Lime, Phosphate of, Elixir of.

Two grains of Phosphate of Lime to each fluid dram.

Alterative and an excellent antacid. Phosphate of lime in this form is readily taken by children, and is the pleasantest remedy that can be administered to meet a number of indications. In the treatment of rickets and mollities ossium, it is indicated upon obvious chemical grounds. In scrofulous affection and phthisis it has been employed with considerable advantage. It is admirably adapted to diarrhoea, acidity, and gout accompanied with acidity.

Dose — One to two drams.

Lime, Iodide of, and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of.

One-half of a grain of Iodide of Lime and two grains of Protoxide of Iron to each fluid dram.

This combination was first suggested by Dr. Dimick, of Ypsilanti. It is a valuable tonic preparation; it strengthens the system, and is readily retained upon the stomach.

The general operation of the preparations of iron is as a tonic; they elevate the pulse, heighten the complexion and promote the secretions, and are most useful when there is debility, relaxation and languid circulation. The most desirable is that which is most assimilable, and most acceptable and pleasant to the patients. The protoxide, to fulfill these conditions, is receiving high recommendations, and daily securing a stronger hold on the confidence of the profession as a remedial agency of superior efficacy in ordinary cases of prostration and disordered life. It is reliable, pleasant and very free from any disagreeable taste.

The iodide of lime is not only used in those cases where the iodide of potassium is indicated, and with more marked effects than usually attend the use of that salt, but is very valuable in cases where the iodide of potassium is inadmissible. It does not occasion iodism or resorption of the healthy tissues; it does not excite the circulation, nor irritate the stomach and bladder by passing off too rapidly through the kidneys.

By combining the virtues of these two potent medicines in the form of a *palatable elixir*, we have an alterative and tonic of *paramount excellence*, one which promptly exerts its influence on the system by way of giving it tone and producing salutary change in disease.

Dose — One dram.

Lithia, Citrate of, Elixir of.

Three grains of Citrate of Lithia to each fluid dram.

Particularly adapted to cases where a solvent for uric acid is desired, such as gout, kidney and bladder diseases, it is an antacid, antilithic and diuretic, and has the advantage over the other salts of Lithia in being more readily assimilated and less disposed to irritate the stomach.

Dose — One to two drams.

Lupulin, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Lupulin to each fluid ounce.

This elegant preparation is intended to be used where opiates are inadmissible. It will aid in producing sleep and relieve pain. It is useful in dyspepsia, nervous tremors, wakefulness in connection with nervous irritation, anxiety or exhaustion. It does not disorder the stomach or cause constipation as opium does.

Dose — One to two drams.

Mandrake Compound, Elixir of.

Twenty-four grains of Senna, twelve grains of Mandrake, eight grains of Jalap, and one grain of Ginger to each fluid ounce.

Useful in serofulous and syphilitic diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, gonorrhœa; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsies, dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargements.

Dose — One-half to three drams.

Matico, Elixir of.

Fifteen grains of Matico to each fluid dram.

Matico is an agreeable aromatic, tonic and stimulant, having a tendency, like cubebs, to act on the urinary passages. Used with advantage in diseases of the mucous membranes, as gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, hemorrhagia, catarrh of the bladder, hemorrhoids, hemoptysis, dysentery, hematuria, etc.

Dose — One to three drams.

Matico Compound, Elixir of.

Three drams of Matico, one dram of Buchu, and one dram of Cubebs to each fluid ounce.

Stimulant, diuretic, tonic and anti-spasmodic. Useful in diseases of the urinary organs, in irritation of the bladder and urethra attending gravel. It has been employed with decided success in cases of excessive discharges from the urethra, diseases of the mucous membranes, as gonorrhœa, gleet and leucorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, and affections of the kidneys, urinary passages, etc. It is a pleasant and agreeable remedy and mild in its operation.

Dose — One-half to two drams.

Morphia, Valerianate of, Elixir of.

One-sixteenth of a grain of Valerianate of Morphia to each fluid dram.

This elixir is a valuable aid in producing sleep and relieving pain, especially in cases of nervous tremors, wakefulness in connection with nervous irritation or exhaustion, restlessness in fevers, etc.

Dose — One to two drams.

Opium, Deodorized, Fluid. (*Tincture Opii Deodorata. U.S.P.*)

Thirty-seven and one-half grains of Opium to each fluid ounce.

On some constitutions the crude opium produces peculiar effects, widely different from its usual mode of operation, such

as great sickness and vomiting, restlessness, headache, delirium and even obstinate wakefulness, which ill effects are owing to the presence in it of the deleterious principles, *narcotine*, *papaverine* and *thebaine*. In the *fluid opium* deodorized these noxious agents are absent, and the three great soporific principles, *morphine*, *narceine* and *codeine*, are present, purified and separated from the toxicological and deleterious principles, and act conjointly, constituting a specific and anodyne of paramount excellence, one that exerts its tranquilizing influence in a manner satisfactory to both physician and patient, one that is now generally acknowledged to best meet the numerous cases when opiates are indicated.

It is of the strength of laudanum, and superior to the many empirical elixirs and solutions in use, *possessing in reality all the advantages the latter are claimed to combine*.

The *fluid opium, deodorized*, is a very pleasant anodyne and anti-spasmodic, much used to allay cough in chronic catarrh, asthma, consumption, etc.; to relieve nausea and slight pains in the stomach and bowels; to check diarrhoea, and in infantile cases to procure sleep.

Repose is usually induced by the minimum dose, but in obstinate irritation the dose can be repeated several times with safety.

Dose — Fifteen to twenty drops.

Pancreatine, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Pancreatine to each fluid dram.

Pancreatine acts beneficially in aiding the digestion of the fatty ingredients of the food. Like pepsin, it supplies an artificial digestion, and may be employed either alone or in conjunction with it. Dr. Horace Dobell has used it with favorable results in consumptive cases, where there was a dislike to fats. It has been employed in cases where the stomach has lost its power to digest, as in dyspepsia, etc.

Dose — One to two drams.

Pepsin, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Pepsin to each fluid ounce.

Pepsin is regarded as a positive anatomical ingredient of the gastric juice, both essential to its constitution and physiological action. When taken it increases the appetite, allays irritability of the stomach, and promotes changes in viscus essential to healthy digestion of the nitrogenous elements of food. It has long been known as a remedy in cases of debility arising from a want of gastric fluid, either in quantity or quality, to enable the required amount of food to be digested. In such cases the debility of the stomach is accompanied by a want of due nutrition of the organ, originating in its own defective functions, and it has therefore no power of recovering its healthy

condition. Pepsin supplies the deficient digestive power, and the stomach resumes its proper functions.

The elixir is an efficient cordial, pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, valuable in cases of debility of the digestive organs, useful in dyspepsia, following chronic gastritis and kindred diseases.

Dose — One to two drams.

Pepsin and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Pepsin and four grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid ounce.

In this preparation we have combined with pepsin the absorbent, alterative and anti-spasmodic effects of bismuth, which renders it particularly valuable in chronic gastro-intestinal affections, and especially when attended with diarrhœa; also in debility of the stomach, dyspepsia, indigestion, etc.

Dose — One to two drams before or after meals.

Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin, one grain of Citrate of Bismuth and one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

Used in the same range of affections as the Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth, and particularly adapted to those cases where the tonic properties of iron are indicated in conjunction with the pepsin and bismuth.

Dose — One or two drams before or after meals.

Pepsin and Bismuth, with Pancreatine, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin, five grains of Pancreatine and one grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy in debility of the stomach attendant on convalescence, in some forms of dyspepsia and impaired digestion, accompanied with diarrhœa, and in cases where oily or fatty substances fail to digest.

Dose — One to two drams before or after meals.

Pepsin and Pancreatine, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin and five grains of Pancreatine to each fluid dram.

Beneficial in all cases where pepsin is indicated. The pancreatine having special action on the digestion of oils and fats, useful in dyspepsia, etc. (See *Elixir Pepsin*.)

Dose — One to two drams before or after meals.

Pepsin and Quinia, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin and one-half of a grain of Quinia to each fluid dram.

The combination of pepsin with quinia is particularly valuable in those cases where there is a general debility of the stomach and impairment of its functions, either primary or secondary. The advantages of the combination over either the pepsin or quinia administered alone has been proved in numerous cases, where the inability to digest albuminous food failed to be realized by any other form of treatment.

Dose — One dram before meals.

Pepsin and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin and one seventy-fifth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Stomachic, nervo-tonic and hæmatinic. Admirably adapted to the ordinary cases of dyspepsia, and especially when this complaint is complicated with anaemia, loss of appetite, general languor, and nervous irritability and prostration. This valuable combination is eminently useful in a largely diversified class of diseases which will readily be suggested.

Dose — One dram.

Pepsin, Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin, one seventy-fifth of a grain of Strychnia and one grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

This elixir is highly esteemed as a digestive; particularly adapted to dyspepsia, the irritability of the stomach following chronic gastritis, and in that attendant on convalescence and certain exhaustive diseases, such as phthisis. In these states the gastric juice is not secreted in sufficient quantity to enable the stomach to perform its proper function. Pepsin is claimed to contravene this departure from health by keeping up artificial digestion, while strychnia gives tone and integrity to the sympathetic, in which is acknowledged to reside the "secretive co-ordination," thereby tending to effect a permanent cure, and bismuth operates as a sedative and alterative, and plays an important part in irritableness of the stomach, and in inflamed conditions of the gastro-enteric mucous membranes.

Dose — One dram.

Pepsin, Strychnia and Bismuth, Ferrated, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin, one seventy-fifth of a grain of Strychnia, one-half of a grain of Citrate of Iron and one grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

Stomachic, nervo-tonic and hæmatinic. Useful in the same class of affections as the Elixir Pepsin, Strychnia and Bismuth; but preferable, in a large number of cases, where iron is indicated, which will readily be suggested by its combination.

Dose — One dram before or after meals.

Pepsin, Strychnia and Pancreatine, Elixir of.

Five grains of Pepsin, five grains of Pancreatine and one seventy-fifth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

An efficacious remedy in cases of debility or want of power in the digestive functions, when accompanied with nervous irritability and prostration, the pancreatine acting specially upon the digestion of the oily and fatty constituents of the food.

Dose — One dram before or after meals.

Pepsin, Strych. & Bismuth, with Pancreatine, Elix. of.

One grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth, five grains of Pepsin, five grains of Pancreatine and one seventy-fifth of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

This combination is useful in the same range of diseases as the Elixir Pepsin, Strychnia and Bismuth, and preferable only in those cases where the stomach has not the power to digest fatty substances. (See *Elixir Pepsin, Strychnia and Bismuth.*)

Dose — One dram before or after meals.

Peruvian Bark and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Five grains of Peruvian Bark and one-quarter of a grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

(See *Elixir Calisaya and Bismuth.*)

Dose — One to two drams.

Peruvian Bark and Protoxide of Iron, Elixir of.

Forty grains of Peruvian Bark and sixteen grains of Citrate-Protoxide of Iron to each fluid ounce.

(See *Elixir Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron.*)

Dose — One to two Drams.

Potassium, Bromide of. Elixir of.

Sixteen grains of Bromide of Potassium to each fluid ounce.

An agreeable form in which to administer the Bromide of Potassium, and can be used in cases where that salt is indicated.

Dose — One to three drams.

Quinia, Bismuth and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Four grains of Quinia, eight grains of Ammonio Citrate of Bismuth, and eight one-hundredths of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid ounce.

This preparation unites the properties of ammonio-citrate of bismuth with those of quinia and strychnia; it is particu-

larly valuable in cases of general debility, nervous prostration, etc. As a tonic it gives increased tone to the stomach and vitality to the system generally.

Dose — One dram.

Quinia, Iron and Arsenic, Elixir of.

Four grains of Quinia, four grains of Phosphate of Iron and one-quarter of a grain of Arsenious Acid to each fluid ounce.

A valuable preparation when a tonic is required in diseases attended with symptoms of periodicity; the addition of arsenious acid to quinia has been found to have a decided action in intermittents when quinia alone had failed. This elixir is particularly adapted to children and females.

Dose — One dram.

Quinia, Iron and Strychnia, Elixir of.

Four grains of Quinia, eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron and eight one-hundredths of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid ounce.

The combination of strychnia with the valuable properties of the other articles possesses the advantage of a larger adaptation to those cases of general debility complicated with nervous difficulties, as well as to cases attended with constipation, etc. Strychnia, by its peristaltic action on the muscular coating of the alimentary tube, overcomes torpidity of the bowels, while iron enriches the impoverished blood with red corpuscles, and together with quinia, gives increased tone and vitality to the system generally.

Dose — One to two drams.

Quinia, Iron, Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

One-half of a grain of Quinia, one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron, one one-hundredth of a grain of Strychnia and one-half of a grain of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth to each fluid dram.

Applicable to the same class of diseases as the Elixir Quinia, Iron and Strychnia; the addition of the citrate of bismuth renders it, in numerous cases, preferable when there is indications of gastro-irritation. A variety of cases will readily suggest to the physician in which it can be employed with benefit.

Dose — One to two drams.

Quinia, Valerianate of, Elixir of.

Four grains of Valerianate of Quinia to each fluid ounce.

Nervine, tonic and febrifuge. It is very efficacious in intermittent neuralgia, hemicrania, and in those disorders where a

tonic and anti-periodic influence is indicated, and the nerves also require to be acted upon for the relief of wakefulness, restlessness and nervous irritability. In such states of the system there is no better remedy.

Dose — One to two drams.

Rhubarb and Columbo, Elixir of.

Two grains each of Rhubarb and Columbo to each fluid dram.

Valuable in dyspepsia and indigestion, and may be employed in most cases where the same, combined with iron, is recommended, but when it cannot be tolerated by the patient.

Dose — One to two drams.

Rhubarb and Fluid Magnesia, Aromatic, Elixir of.

Seven grains of Rhubarb and four grains of Magnesia to each fluid dram.

The individual medicinal uses and action of the several elementary constituents of this elixir indicate its employment in febrile and inflammatory attacks when a gentle refrigerant aperient is required. As the rhubarb principle combines the remarkable union of the cathartic and astringent power, the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent, the elixir is eminently appropriate in mild cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. The tonic element renders it peculiarly fit for infantile cases attended with enfeebled digestion and irritation of the alimentary canal.

In small doses it acts as a mild tonic, improving digestion and promoting the appetite, and, if administered in appropriate quantities, produces an aperient or purgative action. It is grateful to the taste and hence particularly applicable to children and adults of a delicate constitution. The therapeutic uses of this combination are multiform. When dyspepsia occurs from atony of the stomach, small doses before each meal will be found beneficial.

This elixir is well adapted to a variety of complaints incident to childhood. Scrofulous children will derive much benefit from its use, particularly such as are afflicted with enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

Dose — One to three drams.

Senna Compound, Elixir of.

Twenty grains of Senna, ten grains of Jalap and ten grains of Mandrake to each fluid ounce.

A mild cathartic and alterative. Useful in scrofulous diseases and hepatic affections; also beneficial in jaundice, bilious and other fevers, when a mild cathartic is required.

Dose — Two to four drams.

Sodium, Bromide of, Elixir of.

Sixteen grains of Bromide of Sodium to each fluid ounce.

Alterative and resolvent, and sedative to the nervous system; useful in the same range of diseases as the Bromide of Potassium.

Dose — One to two drams.

Spigelia Compound, Elixir of.

Thirty grains of Pink Root, twenty-four grains of Senna, one and one-half grains of Savine, and eight grains of Manna to each fluid ounce.

Cathartic and vermifuge. This compound is decidedly a pleasant and efficient medicine in those states of the system produced by worms, which resemble infantile remittents and other febrile diseases.

Dose — One-half to three drams.

Stillingia, Elixir of.

Thirty grains of Stillingia and five grains of Prickly Ash to each fluid ounce.

In large doses it is emetic and cathartic, in small doses alterative with marked influence over the secretions, *which is unsurpassed by any other known alterative*. It acts permanently on the glandular and cutaneous system, and has proven highly valuable in scrofula, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, secondary syphilis, in bronchial and laryngeal affections, as well as in obstinate cases of rheumatism, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by an alterative.

Dose — One to four drams.

Stillingia Compound, Elixir of.

This preparation contains *stillingia, turkey corn, blue flag, prickly ash, bitter sweet, princess pine and iodide of potassium*, all well-known and esteemed remedies, and is regarded by all who have used it as one of the most potent remedies in all chronic diseases. It is eminently fitted for the legion of disorders which require alterative treatment; prickly ash stimulates and imparts strength to the mucous tissues and proves valuable to the system generally.

Dose — One to two drams.

Strychnia and Bismuth, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth and eight one-hundredths of a grain of Strychnia to each fluid ounce.

This combination is adapted to cases of dyspepsia and irritability of the stomach following chronic gastritis and in that attendant on convalescence. The strychnia gives tone, while the bismuth operates as a sedative and alterative

Dose — One dram.

Strychnia and Bismuth, Ferrated, Elixir of.

Eight grains of Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth, eight one-hundredths of a grain of Strychnia, and eight grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

Tonic, sedative and alterative. Useful in those cases of irritability of the stomach following certain exhausting diseases during convalescence, etc. The combination will readily suggest to the physician numerous cases in which it would prove valuable.

Dose — One dram.

Strychnia, Valerianate of, Elixir of.

One-sixteenth of a grain of Valerianate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

This combination will be found useful in a variety of nervous diseases, as well as in many cases of exhaustion. Few remedies will be found more serviceable in neuralgia than this elixir. It can be alternated with most of the usual agents employed in the treatment of neuralgia. Frequently in hysteria this compound will prove of more advantage than any other preparation. Evidence is not wanting of its utility in epilepsy. It will be found a valuable adjuvant in the treatment of this disease when occasioned by nervous exhaustion. Chorea is sometimes obstinate, and, in spite of all ordinary remedies, will now and then give but little or no evidence of improvement. Such cases will be benefited by the elixir. When the paralysis occurs as a sequence of the disappearance of the cataplexia, this elixir will be found of especial value. It is confidently recommended in constipation depending upon a loss of tone of the muscular coat of the large bowels and a sufficient propelling power of the upper rectum; in this condition of the system a beneficial change will be produced by administering this medicine along with mild cathartics, and continuing its use for several weeks. Many other affections might be instanced in which this remedy will prove valuable.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Taraxacum Compound, Elixir of.

Twenty-four grains of Taraxacum, sixteen grains of Wild Cherry Bark, eight grains of Orange Peel, and four grains each of Liquorice and Gentian to each fluid ounce.

An excellent tonic and stomachic bitter, greatly used as an adjuvant and vehicle of other medicine. It has the property of overpowering the disagreeable bitter taste of quinine, rendering it almost tasteless.

Dose — One-half to one ounce.

Valerian, Elixir of.

Ten grains of Valerian Root to each fluid dram.

Tonic, anti-spasmodic and calmative; subdues unusual and convulsive excitement of the system, without exerting narcotic effects. Useful in restlessness and irritability, in hysterical constitutions, in epilepsy, hypochondriasis, etc.

Dose — One to two drams.

Zinc, Valerianate of, Elixir of.

One-half of a grain of Valerianate of Zinc to each fluid dram.

Neurotic tonic and anti-spasmodic. Useful in nervous affections which accompany chlorosis, nervous headache, chorea, etc.; also in the convulsive affections of young children, and in nervous affections generally.

Dose — One to two drams.

Syrups.**Alterative Syrup. (*Syrupus Araliæ Compositus.*)**

Eighteen grains, each, of Small Spikenard, Yellow Dock, Burdock and Guaiac, and twelve grains, each, of Sassafras, Prickly Ash, Elder Flowers and Blue Flag to each fluid ounce.

This is one of the most valuable compounds of the Eclectic Dispensatory, which may be used in all cases where an alterative is indicated, in chronic hepatitis, rheumatism, syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, ulcers, white swellings, rickets, necrosis, etc. Some physicians add one ounce iodide of potassium to each pint of the Syrup.

Dose — One to four fluid drams, three times a day, in water.

Blackberry, Aromatic Syrup of.

This is prepared from the formulæ of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and has been found very efficacious in chronic diarrhoea; it is also an excellent substitute for the spiced syrup of rhubarb, when that remedy is deficient in astringency.

Blackberry, in various forms, has long been a favorite domestic remedy in bowel complaints, and with the profession in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, etc.

Dose — One-half to two teaspoonsful.

Blackberry Compound, Aromatic Syrup of.

This preparation is prepared precisely like the Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry, according to the formulæ of the Surgeon-General U. S. A., so efficacious in chronic diarrhœa, prevalent in the army, to which is added MATICO, at the suggestion of an eminent physician, because of its well-ascertained efficacy and value as an aromatic tonic, stimulant and styptic in dysentery and diseases of the mucuous membrane.

Dose — *One-half to two teaspoonsful.*

Calcium, Iodide of, Syrup of.

Four grains of Iodide of Calcium to each fluid ounce.

Possesses tonic and alterative properties, useful in scrofulous diseases, particularly adapted to a large number of chronic and acute affections peculiar to children, by whom it is readily taken.

The January issue of Braithwaite's Retrospect, of 1860, contains the subjoined short article on the merits of iodide of calcium: "This salt is very valuable in cases in which the iodide of potassium is inadmissible. It does not occasion iodism or resorption of the healthy tissues; it does not excite the circulation, nor irritate the stomach and bladder, by passing off too rapidly by the kidneys. It is particularly useful in squamous diseases of the skin, and chronic and metallic poisoning by mercury, lead and copper."

Dose — *One-half to two fluid drams, diluted.*

Ginger, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Zingiberis*.)

The Syrup of Ginger is much used as a warm stomachic addition to tonic and purgative infusions or mixtures and to impart flavor to drinks.

Dose — *Ad libitum.*

Hypophosphites Compound, Syrup of.

Twelve grains of Hypophosphite of Lime, nine grains of Hypophosphite of Soda, six grains of Hypophosphite of Potassa and four grains of Hypophosphite of Iron to each fluid ounce.

The object of this syrup is to meet the demands of many complicated diseases, which will succumb to no single remedy, but which require both the phosphoric iron, and the alterative treatment. Its medical employment appears to be pre-eminently suitable to some anæmic conditions, conjoined with certain types of low nervous vigor; in a few cases where the system is known as "run down," a debilitated condition to which it is often difficult to give a name, and it is regarded as particularly beneficial in debility from prolonged lactation. Mr. Taylor used the hypophosphites with much success in

catarrhal and leucorrhœal discharges, neuralgia and muscular pains, simulating inflammation. The deficiency of phosphate of lime occasionally brings on fever of dentition, and in this Mr. Taylor employed them with marked success. The iron element renders this syrup peculiarly applicable to weakly, ill-fed children, or atonic cases generally.

Dose — One fluid dram three times a day.

Ipecacuanha, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Ipecac.* U. S. P.)

Emetic, diaphoretic and expectorant; chiefly applicable to the cases of children. One fluid ounce contains the virtues of thirty grains of ipecacuanha. The dose, as an emetic, is for an adult from a fluid dram to a fluid ounce; for a child, a year or two old, from thirty minims to a fluid dram, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes till it acts; as a diaphoretic or expectorant, from thirty drops to one dram three or four times a day.

Iron, Citrate of, Syrup of.

Five grains of Citrate of Iron to each fluid dram.

A mild chalybeate. In ordinary cases of debility requiring a ferruginous tonic, especially where the stomach is irritable, and also in the various strumous affections of children, this syrup is recommended as a highly beneficial medicine.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Citrate of, and Quinia, Syrup of.

Two and one-half grains of Citrate of Iron and one-half of a grain of Citrate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This syrup combines the virtues of its two salts, and may be given in all cases in which iron and quinia are jointly indicated. It is particularly adapted to those cases of anæmia with enlarged spleen, which are so apt to accompany and follow autumnal fevers. It is especially adapted to children and persons of delicate organization and females.

Dose — One-half to two drams.

Iron, Citrate of, Quinia and Strychnia, Syrup of.

Two and one-half grains of Citrate of Iron, one-half of a grain of Citrate of Quinia, and one one-hundredth of a grain of Citrate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Hæmatinic, chalybeate and nervine stimulant. Beneficial results have followed the use of this combination in atonic dyspepsia, some types of paralysis, chorea, amenorrhœa, incontinence of fæces and urine, and generally in cases of nervous and physical degeneration.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Citrate of, and Strychnia, Syrup of.

Two grains of Citrate of Iron and one-fiftieth of a grain of Citrate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Agreeable tonic, blood restorative and nervine stimulant, possessing the combined properties of iron and strychnia. It has been successfully employed in atonic cases of dyspepsia, constipation, and in some forms of paralysis, amenorrhœa and chorea.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Hypophosphite of, Syrup of.

Twelve grains of Hypophosphite of iron to each fluid ounce.

Alterative, tonic and blood restorer. Phosphorus alone has acquired a reputation in chronic convulsive disorders, and in the treatment of epilepsy. Given in small doses, it is said to excite the nervous, vascular and secretory organs; to increase the fullness and frequency of the pulse, to augment the temperature, to heighten the mental faculties and the muscular powers, etc. These are some of the results which are produced by phosphorous; then by combining with it iron, we have a valuable remedy for most cases of anamia. The syrup of the hypophosphite of iron is an excellent medicine, in most cases, when a blood restorer is indicated.

Most cases of debility requiring tonics, alteratives or hematics will respond favorably to its use. The peculiar advantage derived from the hypophosphite of iron above other ferruginous preparations is, that it meets most favorably the requirements of the economy when there exists a deficiency of phosphorous that should normally be found in the blood, tissues, etc., accompanied with great prostration and languor. It presents the system phosphorous both in an assimilable and oxidizable form, and at the same time subjects it to the toning influence of a chalybeate.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Hypophosphite of, and Manganese, Syrup of.

Twelve grains of Hypophosphite of Iron and eight grains of Hypophosphite of Manganese to each fluid ounce.

Many physicians consider this combination a remedy superior to iron alone in cases where this metal is indicated. Dr. Speer, of Edinburgh, introduced these two agents to the profession in the form of saccharated carbonates, and extravagantly praised the remedial utility of the product, claiming as advantages absence from the constipating tendency of some ferruginous preparations, and an action more satisfactory than either agent alone is capable of effecting. His opinion has since been confirmed by a large number of practitioners, and is supported by testimony too strong to be shaken.

This new preparation combines these same advantages and many more which have already been enumerated under the head of hypophosphites. The wide range of diseases to which it is eminently adapted is so obvious that an enumeration of the legion is deemed unnecessary.

Dose — One dram three times a day.

Iron, Hypophosphite of, and Quinia, Syrup of.

Twelve grains of Hypophosphite of Iron and four grains of Hypophosphite of Quinia to each fluid ounce.

The hypophosphites have, within a few years, been brought into notoriety as a remedy in tuberculosis, scrofulous diseases, rickets, etc., and have been recommended as a valuable medicine in many cases of debility. By the combination of iron and quinia, we have a remedy which acts promptly on the system as a stimulant tonic, regenerator of nervous force and integrity.

In fatty degeneration of the brain, this agent will often be found useful as an adjuvant with other remedies. We know of no specific in phthisis, yet we can recommend this syrup as a valuable agent in cases where tonics and stimulants are indicated; often the appetite will be improved by its use, the digestive functions also, and the strength of the patient increased while this article is being used; if thought important, the cod-liver oil may be administered morning and evening.

Frequently this remedy will be found serviceable in the treatment of debility consequent upon typhoid fevers and other diseases. In some stages of intermittent and remittent fevers, this combination can be used with advantage. The value of this agent will be held in high estimation by the medical profession when the wide range of its adaption to the treatment of disease shall have been fully tested.

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Iodide of, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Ferri Iodidi. U. S. P.*)

Seven and one-third grains of Iodide of Iron to each fluid dram.

Tonic, alterative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Employed in scrofulous complaints, chlorosis, atonic, amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa; it has also been used with advantage in syphilitic affections, swelling of the cervical glands, etc.

Dose — Twenty to forty minims, diluted with water.

Iron, Iodide of, and Manganese, Syrup of.

Thirty-seven and one-half grains of Iodide of Iron and twelve and one-half grains of Iodide of Manganese to each fluid ounce.

Tonic and alterative. In simple anæmia, resulting from obstinate intermittent fevers, prolonged suppuration, scrofu-

lous, syphilitic and cancerous affections, this syrup acts beneficially and rapidly, and permanent effects may be expected. Manganese itself closely resembles iron in its properties, and the above preparation is eminently applicable to that class of diseases where a depurator of the blood, a powerful tonic and active alterative are indicated. Chlorosis, syphilis, scrofula and many diseases of the skin, etc., are benefited by it. It possesses all the properties of the preceding syrup, together with those of manganese, a remedy lauded in combination with iron, on the ground that it promotes the promptness of action of the latter and enhances its hæmatinic influence. In it (manganese) iodide of iron may also receive an adjuvant. Manganese is generally conceded to exert a peculiar therapeutical influence over the elements with which it combines, aside from that which belongs to it intrinsically.

Dose — Ten to thirty drops.

Iron, Lacto-Phosphate of, Syrup of.

Eight grains of Phosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce, with an excess of Lactic Acid.

This preparation possesses all the properties of phosphate of iron, the lactic acid acting as a means of absorption; it is peculiarly adapted to those cases where a ferruginous tonic is required in combination with a phosphate, as in certain prostrating diseases caused by a want of force in the functions of the stomach in some form of dyspepsia, etc.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Phosphate of, Syrup of.

Forty grains of Phosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

This syrup possesses the same properties as the *Elixir of Phosphate of Iron*, but preferable in those cases where a stimulant is contra-indicated, being of greater strength it can be administered in smaller doses than the elixir.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Phosphate of, and Quinia, Syrup of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron and one grain of Phosphate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This combination unites the valuable tonic and febrifuge properties of quinia with those of the phosphate of iron, forming one of the best chalybeates known. Marked advantages have been derived from its use in febrile diseases; also in cases of debility brought about by venereal or other excesses, over-study and depressing diseases. It has also been of benefit in cases of virile weakness from onanism, or other causes, in chlorosis, and certain anæmic conditions.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Phosphate of, and Strychnia, Syrup of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Phosphate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Highly esteemed as a chalybeate and nervine stimulant. Uses of this combination will be readily suggested.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Phosphate of, Quinia and Strychnia, Syrup of.

One grain of Phosphate of Iron, one grain of Phosphate of Quinia and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Phosphate of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

A valuable chalybeate, tonic and nervine stimulant. It is applicable to all atonic conditions of the system, in debility produced by protracted diseases, exhausting discharges, anæmia, etc.; more particularly valuable in cases of nervous debility in persons of an exsanguine temperament. It is also beneficial in atonic dyspepsia, some types of paralysis, chorea, amenorrhœa, and cases of physical degeneration and nervous weakness.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Protoxide of, Syrup of.

Five grains to each fluid dram.

The syrup is designed for those cases where the stimulating properties of the elixir is not desired. For properties, etc., see *Elixir of Protoxide of Iron*.

Dose — One dram.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Iodide of Potassium, Syrup of.

Eight grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron and four grains of Iodide of Potassium to each fluid ounce.

In this preparation are combined a mild but efficacious chalybeate and valuable alterative. In cases of goitre, strumous enlargement of the glands, strumous ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, mercurial cachexy, and all tubercular affections, etc., this compound proves eminently serviceable, enriching the blood, improving the digestion and invigorating the system generally. It may be employed in all atonic conditions where the iodide of potassium is indicated.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Iodide of Calcium, Syrup of.

Two grains of Protoxide of Iron and one-half of a grain of Iodide of Calcium to each fluid dram.

(For properties, etc., see *Elixir of Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Calcium*.)

Dose — One to two drams.

Iron, Protoxide of, and Quinia, Syrup of.

One grain of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron and one-quarter of a grain of Citrate of Quinia to each fluid dram.

Tonic and febrifuge. Used in the same class of diseases as the *Elixir of Protoxide of Iron and Quinia*; being less stimulating in its action, renders it preferable in numerous cases to that preparation.

Dose—One to two drams.

Iron, Protoxide of, Rhubarb and Columbo, Syrup of.

Sixteen grains of Citrate of Protoxide of Iron and five grains each of Rhubarb and Columbo to each fluid ounce.

A valuable remedy in indigestion. This syrup has been universally commended by all who have given it a fair trial, and is pronounced a medicine superior to any other similar preparation. Experience proves its efficacy to combat dyspepsia and the long list of symptoms distinctly referable to a fit of indigestion, such as impairment of the appetite, furrowed tongue, pain in the frontal region of the head, undefined distress in the neighborhood of the stomach, regurgitation of bile, constipation, febrile movements, sallow appearance of the countenance, etc. For, in combining a tonic, chalybeate and laxative, it contains the medicines essential for the re-adjustment of digestion and the establishment of a radical cure. It should be taken a short time before each meal.

Dose—One to two drams.

Iron, Pyrophosphate of, Syrup of.

Two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid dram.

The preparation of this article is based upon the method of M. G. Robiquet. Employed with marked success in anæmic diseases; has the advantage of ready assimilation in the system, and the entire absence of any tendency to disorder the stomach or bowels. (See *Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron*.)

Dose—One to two drams.

Iron, Superphosphate of, Syrup of.

Forty grains of Phosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce, with an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Tonic, deobstruent and hæmatinic. This combination will be found of service in most cases of anæmia, and may be used for the same purpose as other hæmatinics. It is recommended upon good authority as beneficial in the treatment of diabetes. In the treatment of rickets, this agent deserves consideration, combining, as it does, two essential elements necessary to build up the healthy organization of the system.

There might be mentioned numerous instances in which this salt will be found advantageous. As an alterative and blood restorer, it will relieve many uterine difficulties, hepatic affections, scrofulous diseases and renal troubles. Most of that catalogue of diseases, which are frequently denominated those of debility, will respond favorably to the judicious use of this agent.

Dose — One dram.

Lime, Syrup of.

Three grains of Caustic Lime to each fluid dram.

The Syrup of Lime remains perfectly transparent, and is in no degree disturbed by dilution with water. It has a decidedly alkaline, and even caustic, taste, and should always be largely diluted when administered. It is employed in the chronic diarrhoea of infants, and recommended as an addition, in very small proportions, to the milk employed as a diet for children liable to this complaint. Trousseau adds about eight grains of the syrup to the quart of milk. He gives the saturated Syrup of Lime to a child in the quantity of fifteen or thirty grains in the course of the day; to an adult, in five times the quantity. This preparation may be used in diarrhoea with acidity, in vomiting, in affections of the urinary organs requiring active treatment, and for all other therapeutical purposes to which lime is applied.

It is recommended in acute rheumatism, and strong testimony attests its efficacy. Dr. Carl H. Smith says: "I have now treated fifteen cases of acute rheumatism with the Syrup of Lime, using no other remedy, and the result was a cure in from ten to sixteen days."

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Lime, Hypophosphite of, Syrup of.

Three and one-half grains of Hypophosphite of Lime to each fluid dram.

The researches of Dr. Churchill into the therapeutic character and value of the hypophosphites in tuberculosis have attracted much attention from physicians, since which time they have been successfully employed in phthisis, etc. They are supposed to act by furnishing phosphorous to the tissues; having a strong affinity for oxygen, they act as a powerful deoxidizer. The most important of them all is the hypophosphite of lime, as its oxidation in the economy affords the phosphate of lime in the nascent state, and, consequently, may be employed in cases where this phosphate is indicated.

Dose — One to two drams.

Lime, Hypophosphite of, and Soda, Syrup of. (*Churchill's.*)

Two and one-half grains of Hypophosphite of Lime and one and one-half grains of Hypophosphite of Soda to each fluid dram.

In cases of tuberculosis, the lime and soda salts together was preferred by Dr. Churchill in preference to either of them alone, or in combination with other hypophosphites. This syrup is prepared by his published formulæ, and has had an extensive reputation in the complaints for which it is recommended, phthisis, etc.

Dose—One to two drams.

Lime, Lacto-Phosphate of, Syrup of.

Two grains of Phosphate of Lime to each fluid dram, with an excess of Lactic Acid.

This article possesses all the properties of phosphate of lime, the lactic acid acting as a means of absorption. M. Dusart, the eminent French physiologist, asserts it to be far superior to the phosphate, and to excel all agents yet tried for stimulating the functions of nutrition, especially in infantile cases, where these functions are so often deranged; also applicable in cases of scrofulous ulceration, phthisis, etc., and has been used with good effects in dyspepsia, and other diseases arising from indigestion or want of force of the functions of the stomach.

Dose—One-half to two drams.

Lime, Lacto-Phosphate of, with Pepsin, Syrup of.

Sixteen grains of Phosphate of Lime and twenty grains of Pepsin to each fluid ounce, with an excess of Lactic Acid.

The combination of pepsin with the lacto-phosphate of lime increases its action in cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., the pepsin supplying the deficient digestive power, while the lacto-phosphate stimulates the functions of nutrition.

Dose—One to two drams.

Lime, Soda, Potash & Iron, Lacto-Phos. of, Syrup of.

One grain of Phosphate of Lime, one-quarter of a grain of Phosphate of Soda, one-quarter of a grain of Phosphate of Potash and one-half of a grain of Phosphate of Iron to each fluid dram, with an excess of Lactic Acid.

This combination of the phosphates has met with considerable reputation in scrofulous affections, in cases of debility or constitutional languor, and where the functions of the system lack their normal activity; the value of the several ingredients as nutritive tonics is well known, and, with the absorbent properties of the lactic acid, render this preparation particularly

adapted to a large number of diseases arising from inaction of the digestive organs, and where increased nutrition is desired, together with tonic action.

Dose — One to two drams.

Lime, Phosphate of, Syrup of.

Two grains of Phosphate of Lime to each fluid dram.

Its uses are similar to those of Syrup of Lime, though it is especially adapted to morbid conditions where degeneracy of nerve tissue indicates the utility of phosphorous.

Dose — One to two drams.

Manganese, Hypophosphite of, Syrup of.

Three grains of Hypophosphite of Manganese to each fluid dram.

This preparation combines the same properties and many more which are enumerated under the heads of the different syrups of the hypophosphates. The wide range of diseases to which it is eminently adapted is so obvious, that an enumeration of them here is deemed unnecessary.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Manganese, Iodide of, Syrup of.

Sixty grains of Iodide of Manganese to each fluid ounce.

Iodide of manganese is particularly useful in the anæmia attendant on scrofula, phthisis and cancer, and in syphilitic cachexy. Given in conjunction with euclyona, it rapidly removes the enlargement of the spleen often following protracted fevers.

Dose — Ten to thirty drops.

Morphia, Bromide of, Syrup of.

One-eighth of a grain of Bromide of Morphia to each fluid dram.

Bromine favors the sedative action, and at the same time allays the astringency which morphia induces. It can be used in similar doses, and can be repeated more frequently than the organic salts, without producing those after effects of an opiate. In cases of extreme depression of a nervous kind, attended with headache and nausea, it has been used with great success where other salts of morphia failed.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Orange Peel, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Aurantii Corticis*, U. S. P.)

This syrup is prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia, 1870. Is not liable to ferment, and has the

agreeable flavor of the orange. It is employed as a grateful addition to infusions, decoctions and mixtures, and to mask the taste of obnoxious medicines. In properties, it is a mild aromatic tonic, stimulant and carminative.

Dose — One to three drams.

Pectoral Syrup. (*Dr. Jackson's.*)

Two grains of Sassafras Pith, sixteen grains of Gum Arabic and one-quarter of a grain of Sulphate of Morphia to each fluid ounce.

This syrup is prepared from the formulæ of the late Dr. Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia, and is extensively used in many sections as a remedy in obstinate coughs, etc.

Dose — One dram.

Phosphates, Compound Syrup of. (*Chemical Food.*)

Two and one-half grains of Phosphate of Lime, one grain of Phosphate of Iron and a fraction of a grain, each, of the Phosphate of Soda and Potassa to each fluid dram.

This remedy has been suggested in cases of debility or constitutional languor, where the functions of the system lack their normal vitality, and yet these morbid symptoms are traceable to no one single positive cause. Its use, though, is advised only in those cases where the simple Syrup of Phosphate of Iron fails to bring about the desired effect. But the value of the several ingredients as nutritive tonics is too well known to require a lengthy notice of the therapeutics of the compound.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Poppies, Syrup of.

Prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. It is employed chiefly in infantile cases, to allay cough, quiet restlessness, relieve pain and promote sleep.

Dose { *One-half to one dram. for infants.*
 One-half to one ounce for adults.

Quinia, Bromide of, Syrup of.

One grain of Bromide of Quinia to each fluid dram.

This preparation is highly recommended in a large number of cases where the organic salts of quinia cannot be tolerated, owing to what is called cinchonism. It has been used with marked results in cases of recurring rheumatism, ulceration of the fauces, nervous exhaustion, loss of appetite, and other diseases of the same class which follow upon syphilis.

Dose — One to two drams.

Quinia, Bromide of, and Morphia, Syrup of.

One grain of Bromide of Quinia and one-eighth of a grain of Bromide of Morphia to each fluid dram.

This combination has been used with remarkable success in four classes of diseases, viz., neuralgic fevers, cerebral irritation, diabetic phthisis and extreme acute attacks of intermittent pulse, the result of nervous shocks. In acute neuralgia it will effectually remove pain without inducing deep narcotism; it rarely causes nausea and interferes but little with the appetite. In diabetic phthisis the cough is relieved, digestion promoted, and the quantity of sugar and fluids excreted by the urine decreased.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Quinia, Bromide of, Morphia and Strychnia, Syrup of.

One grain of Bromide of Quinia, one-eighth of a grain of Bromide of Morphia, and one thirty-second of a grain of Bromide of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Used in cases of nervous pains with want of organic action in the digestive organs, neuralgic fevers, paralysis, and that class of diseases occurring from nervous derangement, when at the same time a tonic and sedative are indicated.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Rhubarb, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Rhei. U. S. P.*)

Forty-five grains of Rhubarb to each fluid ounce.

Syrup of Rhubarb is a mild cathartic adapted to the cases of infants, to whom it may be given in the dose of one dram.

Dose — Two to three drams.

Rhubarb, Aromatic Syrup of. (*Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus. U. S. P.*)

Warm stomachic laxative; too feeble for adult cases, but well calculated for the bowel complaint of infants which are so frequent in the summer season.

The dose for an infant with diarrhoea is a fluid dram repeated every two hours till the passages indicate by their color that the medicine has operated.

Rhubarb, with Potassa, Syrup of. (*Neutralizing Cordial.*)

Seven and one-half grains, each, of Rhubarb and Carbonate of Potassa to each fluid dram.

Laxative, tonic and alterative. Beneficial in dyspepsia, constipation, hepatic affections, strumous diathesis, and especially when complicated with urinary disorders.

Dose — One to three drams.

Rumex Compound, Syrup of (*Compound Syrup Yellow Dock.*)

Sixty grains of Yellow Dock, thirty grains of Bitter Sweet, fifteen grains of Stillingia, fifteen grains of Yellow Parilla and fifteen grains of Figwort to each fluid ounce.

Alterative and anti-scorfulous. Successfully used in the treatment of scrofulous affections and many cutaneous diseases. Iodide of potassium may be added to it in the proportion of thirty grains to the fluid ounce, and given in doses of one to two drams in water.

Dose — One to four drams.

Sarsaparilla, Syrup of.

One hundred and twenty grains of Sarsaparilla to each fluid ounce.

Sarsaparilla is considered as an alterative, and stated by some authorities to possess diuretic, diaphoretic and emetic properties. This syrup is mainly employed as an adjuvant wherein to administer the more powerful alteratives, iodide of potassium, corrosive sublimate, etc. (See *Smilax Officinalis*, page 202.)

Dose — Two to four drams.

Sarsaparilla Compound, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Sarsaparilla Compositus. U. S. P.*)

One hundred and twenty grains of Sarsaparilla to each fluid ounce, together with Guaiacum Wood, Pale Roses, Senna, Liquorice Root, Sassafras, Anise Seed and Wintergreen.

It possesses the power of increasing the secretions generally, and may be employed with much confidence in those cachectic conditions of the body dependent on cutaneous diseases, scorbutus, syphilis, ulcers, etc. (See *Smilax Officinalis*, page 202.)

Dose — One-half ounce.

Sarsaparilla Comp., with Iodide of Calcium, Syrup of.

One hundred and twenty grains of Sarsaparilla and two grains of Iodide of Calcium to each fluid ounce.

Alterative. Valuable in strumous affections, and the diseases of the absorbent and glandular system.

Dose — Two to three drams.

Sarsaparilla Comp., with Iodide of Potassium, Syrup of.

One hundred and twenty grains of Sarsaparilla and sixteen grains of Iodide of Potassium to each fluid ounce.

Alterative in its action, producing marked effects on the secretions into which it readily passes. It increases the appe-

tite and flesh, and is also beneficial in struma in all its forms, in gout, albuminuria and the various forms of syphilis, in mercurio-syphilitic sore throat, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, neuralgia, mercurial humors, etc.

Dose—One to two drams.

Seneka, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Senegæ. U. S. P.*)

One hundred and twenty grains of Seneka Root to each fluid ounce.

A convenient mode of exhibiting seneka in pectoral complaints. Seneka is a stimulating diuretic and expectorant, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. It is especially useful in chronic catarrhal affections, croup, etc.

Dose—One to two drams.

Soda, Hypophosphite of, Syrup of.

Three and one-half grains of Hypophosphite of Soda to each fluid ounce.

Used in the same indications as the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, to which refer.

Dose—One to two drams.

Sodium, Iodide of, Syrup of.

Sixteen grains of Iodide of Sodium to each fluid ounce.

Iodide of sodium has the same therapeutic effects, and is used in the same diseases as iodide of potassium. It has been employed as a substitute for iodide of potassium in the treatment of syphilitic affections, etc., and found to be as fully efficacious, while producing none of its unpleasant effects.

Dose—One to three drams.

Squill, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Scillæ. U. S. P.*)

This syrup is much employed as an expectorant in coughs and catarrhs, and as an emetic in affections of the air passages in infants, especially in combination with a solution of tartarized antimony. Given in infantile cases of catarrh and other pectoral complaints.

Dose—One to two drams.

Squill, Compound Syrup of. (*Syrupus Scillæ Comp. U. S. P.*)

Emetic, expectorant and frequently cathartic, well known as the popular remedy called Hive Syrup. It combines the virtues of seneka, squills and tartar-emetic, of the last of which it contains one grain in every fluid ounce. It may be given with advantage in mild cases of croup, in the latter stages of severe cases when the object is to promote expecto-

ration, and in other pectoral affections in which the same indication is presented.

Dose — As an expectorant, twenty to thirty drops; for children, ten drops to one dram, repeated, in cases of croup, every fifteen minutes until it vomits.

Starch, Iodide of, Syrup of.

One and one-half grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce.

This preparation produces the entrophic effects of iodine without the occurrence of that gastric irritation and the other unpleasant symptoms which occasionally attend the exhibition of iodine in a free state. Prof. J. C. Dalton, of New York, prefers it to any other preparation of iodine for obtaining the alterative apart from the irritant effects of this substance.

Dose — Two to four drams.

Stillingia, Syrup of.

Sixty grains of Stillingia and twelve grains of Prickly Ash to each fluid ounce.

This syrup possesses the same properties as the Elixir of Stillingia, but preferable, in many cases, where a stimulant is not desired; being of greater strength than the elixir, it can be taken in smaller doses.

Dose — One to three drams.

Stillingia Compound, Syrup of.

Thirty grains of Stillingia, fifteen grains of Yellow Dock, fifteen grains of Pipsisiwa, ten grains of Blue Flag, eight grains of Coriander, eight grains of Turkey Corn, eight grains of Prickly Ash and four grains of Blood Root to each fluid ounce.

A powerful and effective alterative. Extensively used in syphilitic, scrofulous, mercurial and glandular diseases. It is considered by many one of the most potent remedies in chronic diseases. Iodide of potassium can be added to it with advantage, in the proportion of thirty grains to the fluid ounce, and given in doses of one to two drams.

Dose — One to eight drams.

Strychnia, Bromide of, Syrup of.

One thirty-second of a grain of Bromide of Strychnia to each fluid dram.

Dr. Richardson, of London, asserts: "I am satisfied, from experiment, that bromine reduces, or rather subdues, and prolongs the action of strychnia on muscular motion."

This salt has rendered unquestionable service in cases of dyspepsia, partial organic nervous paralysis. And where there is a loss of appetite with congestion of the liver, accompanied by giddiness, and irritability followed with diarrhoea, it has been used with marked success.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Strychnia, Bromide of, and Morphia, Syrup of.

One thirty-second of a grain of Bromide of Strychnia and one-eighth of a grain of Bromide of Morphia to each fluid dram.

Bromine subdues the action of strychnia on muscular motion, favors the sedative action, and allays the astringency of morphia. This combination has been used with good results in cases of nervous pain, with want of organic action in the digestive organs.

Dose — One-half to one dram.

Tolu, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Tolutanus. U. S. P.*)

Balsam tolu has a peculiar tendency to the pulmonary organs. Useful in chronic catarrh and other peetoral complaints. The syrup is a popular ingredient in expectorant mixtures, and is useful to disguise and cover the taste of various medicines.

Dose — One to four drams.

Wild Cherry, Syrup of. (*Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ. U. S. P.*)

Tonic and stimulant in operation on the digestive organs, at the same time exercising a sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems. Useful in pulmonary diseases, scrofula and dyspepsia.

Dose — Two to four drams.

Wines.

Beef, Wine of.

The soluble constituents of one ounce of fresh Beef, dissolved in pure Sherry Wine, to each fluid ounce.

Valuable as a nutritive; useful as an aid to convalescence, and also to sustain the forces of life in the incipient stages, and throughout the course of some prevalent diseases.

Dose — One to four fluid drams.

Beef and Iron, Wine of.

The soluble constituents of one ounce of fresh Beef, and four grains of Citrate of Iron, combined with pure Sherry Wine, to each fluid ounce.

A valuable nutritive tonic. Adapted to the same cases as the Wine of Beef. When iron is not contra-indicated, its addition renders it tonic as well as life-sustaining and nutritive.

Dose — One to four fluid drams.

Beef, Iron and Cinchona, Wine of.

The soluble constituents of one ounce of Beef, ten grains of Cinchona Bark and four grains of Citrate of Iron, combined with pure Sherry Wine, to each fluid ounce.

A nutritive tonic and febrifuge. Useful in some low cases, where a tonic and febrifuge is required, and at the same time when food would be rejected; also during convalescence from exhausting diseases when there is a tendency to fever.

Dose — One to four fluid drams.

Calisaya, Aromatic Wine of.

Forty grains of true Calisaya Bark, combined with Aromatics, to each fluid ounce of pure Sherry Wine.

This preparation will be found of great advantage in dyspepsia, attended with irritation of the stomach; in severe diarrhoeas and those that have been chronic; in long-continued inflammations of the mucous membranes, better treated with tonics than anti-phlogistically, in cases of convalescence, when the system is recovering from prostration; and generally in weak and prostrated states of the system, particularly during the summer months.

Dose — For adults, a wine-glassful two or three times a day, more or less, as may be necessary; and for children, in proportion to age and constitution.

Calisaya, Ferrated, Aromatic Wine of.

Forty grains of Calisaya Bark, four grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, combined with aromatics, to each fluid ounce of pure Sherry Wine.

Used in the same cases where the Wine of Calisaya is indicated and when iron is admissible. The iron enhancing the tonic effects, and at the same time the pyrophosphoric acid renders it valuable in certain conditions of disease where the system lacks its phosphoric constituents in due proportion.

Dose — Two to four fluid drams.

Iron, Bitter Wine of.

Four grains of Citrate of Iron and sixty-four grains of Calisaya Bark to each fluid ounce.

An agreeable chalybeate tonic, composed of calisaya bark, iron and sherry wine. It is well adapted to all cases of general prostration where a tonic and mild stimulant is required.

Dose — One to two drams.

Pepsin, Wine of.

Twenty grains of Pepsin in each ounce of pure Sherry Wine.

This elegant cordial contains the digestive principle of the gastric juice held in solution by *pure sherry wine*, and is acceptable to even those of the most delicate organizations. The stimulating properties of the wine, with the digestive action of the pepsin, renders this a most grateful, as well as a most efficient, remedy to that class of diseases to which it is adapted.

Dose — One to two ounces taken just before or immediately after meals.

Wild Cherry, Wine of.

This delicious wine possesses all the valuable properties of the wild cherry. Uniting with a tonic power the property of quieting irritation and diminishing nervous excitability, it is adapted to cases where the digestive powers are impaired with general local irritation existing at the same time. Its uses are indicated in all cases requiring the use of a general tonic, particularly in cases of the impairment of the constitution by dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., in dyspepsia attended with neuralgic symptoms, and general debility attending inflammatory fevers. On account of its generally astringent properties united with its sedative action, it has been found highly beneficial in complaints incident to the summer months, in diarrhoea, chronic diarrhoea, and in preventing the weakness and relaxation of the bowels which produce them.

Dose — One dram to two ounces.

Wild Cherry, Ferrated, Wine of.

Twelve grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

Combines the valuable elements of cherry, phosphorous and iron in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach, promotes the appetite, gives renewed strength and energy to the whole system. Especially adapted to the delicate constitutions of ladies.

Dose — One to four drams.

Wild Cherry, Citrate of Iron and Iodine, Wine of.

Two grains of Iodine and twenty grains of Citrate of Iron to each fluid ounce.

Alterative, hæmatinic, tonic and arterial sedative, combining the valuable properties of iodine, citrate of iron and wild cherry, held in solution in pure sherry wine. In the management of diseases where it is desired to produce a salutary change in the disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuations or cardiac action, and at the same time to impart to the blood its hæmatin element, and to the digestive organs tone, and thereby to combat general atony, this new and elegant cordial is confidently recommended. Its reparative action on the system of nutrition, and its anti-anæmic influence render it applicable to a largely diversified class of diseases.

Dose — One teaspoonful three times daily.

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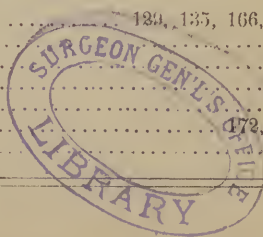
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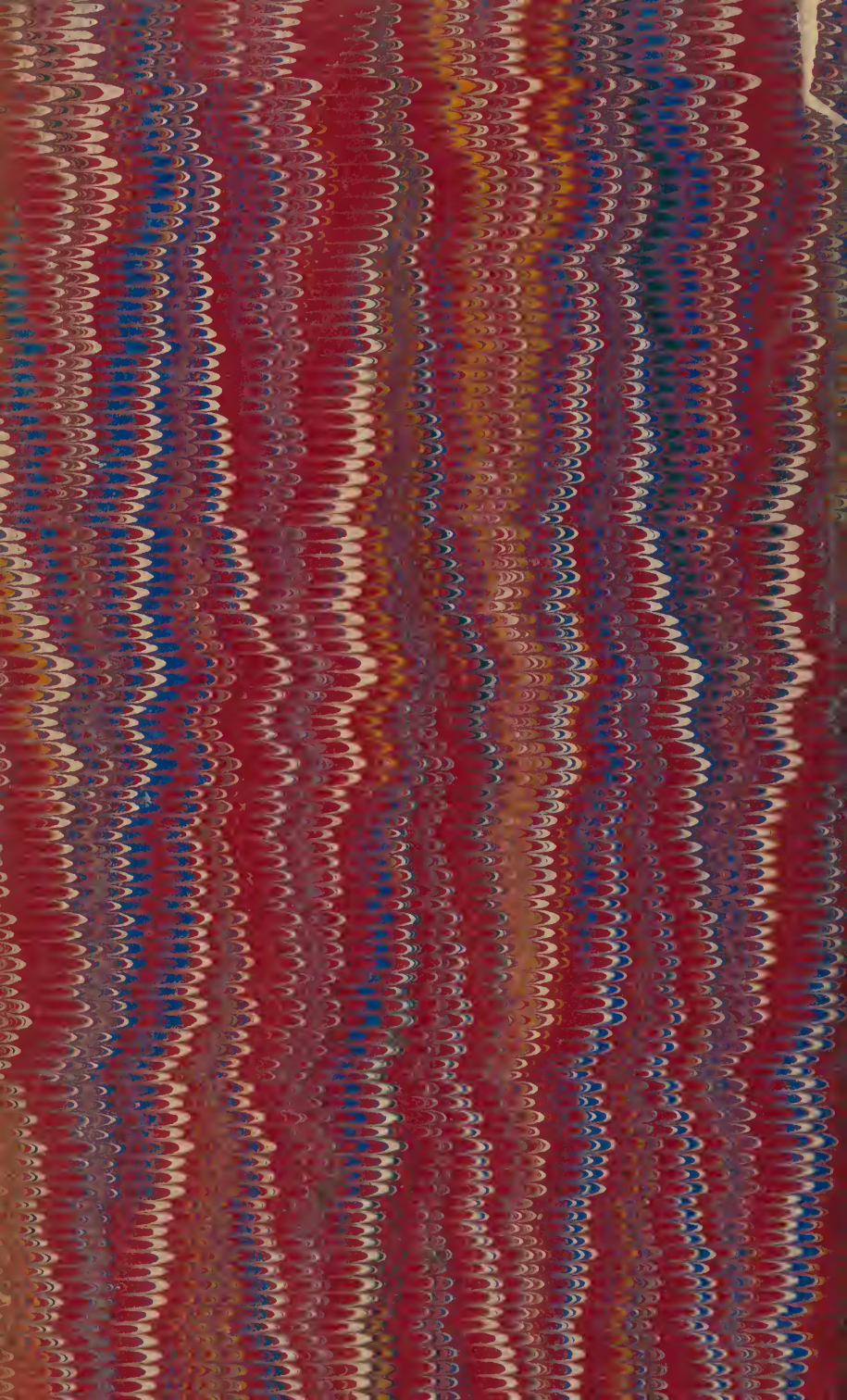
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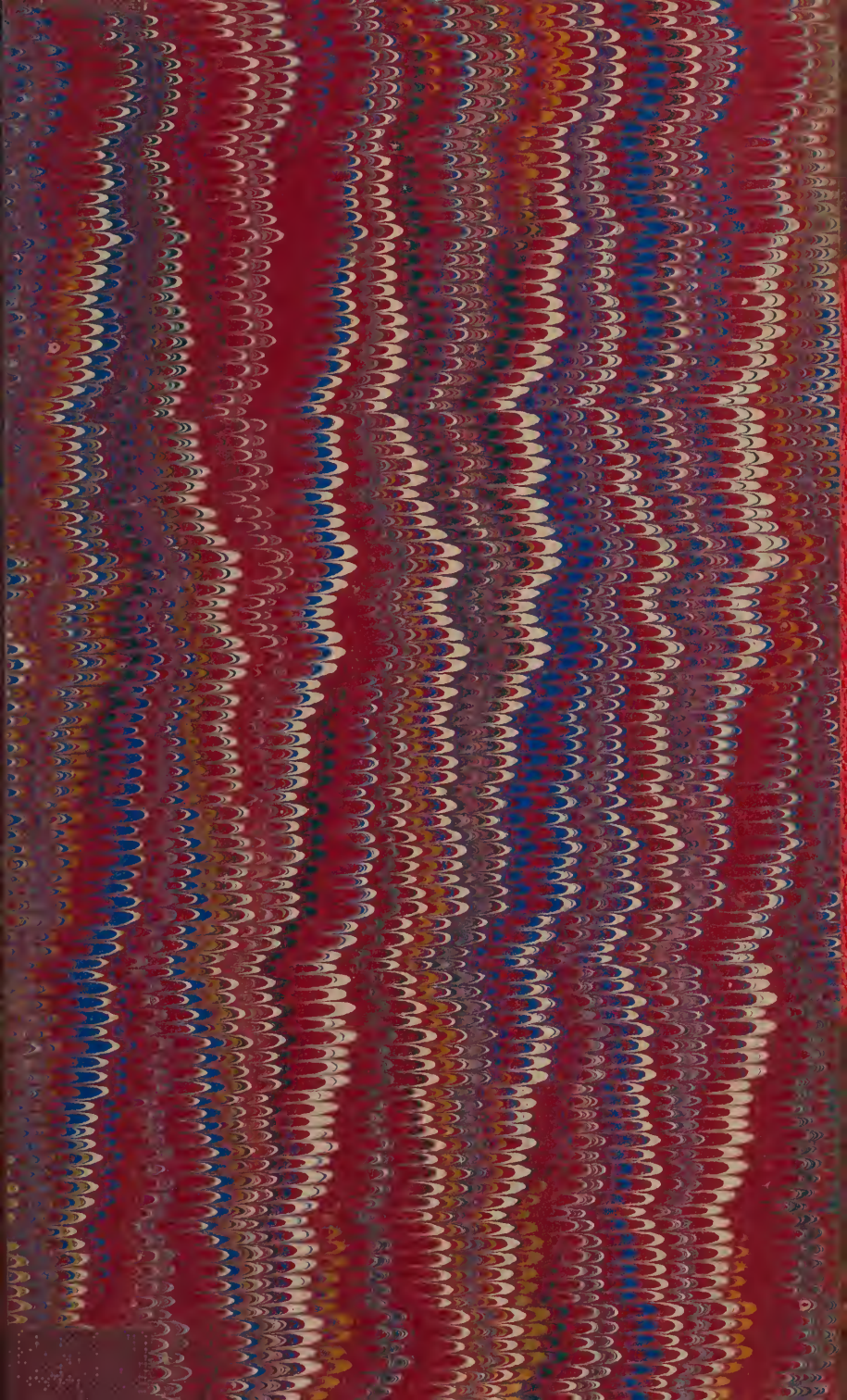
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